The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

1882!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

NOTICE.

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"At $1.00 Pair!"

A complete assortment and sizes of

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"7-Hook Foster Lacings,"

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This Glove has a market value of

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[illegible]

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Used by all leaders of French Society, and just the thing for the Ladies to decorate their Reception Rooms and Parlors with for New-Year's.

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True to nature and very beautiful. Call and examine

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For "SPOT CASH" on HEAVY Overcoatings and Suitings MADE TO ORDER, or

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From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

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Elegant Imported Hand-Bags, Fine Library and Office Ink-Stands.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my branch store at 134 North Clark-st., Mr. T. J. Scanlan, who managed that business for me, can now be found at my main store, No. 134 Twenty-second-st., where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers of the branch store, and wishes to show them a fine stock of first-class stationery, books, etc., suitable for New Year's presents. Also for sale passage tickets and drafts which are sure to be correct and reliable.

P. V. FITZPATRICK, No. 134 Twenty-second-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

The Chicago City Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 18 State-st., on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

MINERAL WATER.

WAUKESHA [illegible]

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We are closing out our large stock of Furs and Garments at prices lower than ever offered in Chicago. Silk Fur-Lined Circulars, $18 and upward. Fur Mats, $3. Fur Robes, $6. Children's Fur Sets, 30c. Seal Sacques, $160.

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A Golden Opportunity

Is offered Book-Buyers at the PUBLISHERS' CLOSING-OUT SALE, which continues this week only.

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63 State-st., Central Music-Hall.

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Music Boxes,

At Popular Prices, in great variety, at

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SPREAD. *Buy your Fruits for N. Y. spread at* TAYLOR'S Exclusive Fruit Store, 8 CLARK. BOTH TELEPHONES. SPREAD.

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POCKET BOOKS.

At MERKER'S POCKET-BOOK Factory, 82 State-st.

Fancy Leather Goods, Boxes, Albums, etc., suitable for New Year's Presents, will be closed out cheap.

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For Sale,

To close an estate, the building Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st.; also 100 feet on the corner of Lake and May-sts. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of said Bank on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Colder, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow, and northwesterly winds for this region today.

—The Rev. Mr. Mathews, President of the Princeton Methodist Conference, died at Yorkville, Ont., yesterday.

—Four new cases of small-pox were reported in Chicago yesterday. Three deaths occurred from the same disease.

—Several of the Portuguese journals are complaining of the treatment to which emigrants from the Azore Islands to the Sandwich Islands are treated.

—Mr. Thomas T. Kinney, of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*, treated Secretary Frelinghuysen to an elegant banquet yesterday.

—The Delaware River at Milford, Pa., and at Deposit is rising, and the overflow in several lowland districts has done considerable damage.

—The depositors in the Massachusetts savings-banks number 738,951, and the amount of money deposited by them amounts to $230,444,479.

—Secretary Kirkwood has rendered a decision refusing to reopen the Valentine scrip case. The decision is satisfactory to Chicago, as a matter of course.

—The Common Council at its meeting last evening passed the order for the payment of the *Staats-Zeitung* printing bill over the Mayor's veto—33 to 2.

—Since the anti-Socialist law was promulgated in Germany in 1878, 225 Socialist societies have been dissolved and 758 Socialist publications have been suppressed.

—Mr. William G. Russell, the eminent Boston lawyer, has declined the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts tendered him by Gov. Long.

—Some 1,700 persons have been arrested in Warsaw for participation in the anti-Jewish riot growing out of the church panic of Christmas-Day. The persons are mostly young men.

—The gambling-house of George Hankins in this city was "pulled" last night. It appears that an employé of a prominent Democratic business-man lost considerable money there recently.

—William Tully Jr., a Philadelphia ballot-box stuffer and election-return manipulator, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of $100, and to be deprived of the privileges of citizenship for seven years.

—Within the past week the fund for the endowment of a Garfield Professorship at Williams College has received an addition of about $8,000 in Boston. The total raised for the purpose is about $35,000. About $15,000 more is needed.

—Judgments aggregating 150 have been entered against the estate of Frederick Lauer, the Reading (Pa.) brewer who failed recently. All the property has been levied on, but the business is being conducted for the benefit of the creditors.

—The German steamer Katie, Capt. Weiss, from New York Nov. 18 for Copenhagen and Stettin, which has been reported as disabled, arrived at Queenstown last evening in tow. The decks of the vessel were swept and the rudder was lost.

—Davidge will make the opening speech for the Government in the Guiteau case. Scoville will probably follow for the defense. Judge Porter will close the case. Col. Corkhill says that he does not intend to speak unless the question of jurisdiction is raised.

—The Socialist Convention at New York yesterday expelled eighteen New York members, including Mr. Justus Schwab, for fraudulently calling themselves the New York Section of the Socialistic Labor party, and issuing cards of membership in that name.

—It is reported that Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the French Cabinet, will soon succeed Alain-Targe as Minister of Finance; that the Ministry of Fine Arts will become a branch of the Ministry of Public Instruction, with Turquet as Under-Secretary.

—The bodies of Periander Pollock and wife, the proprietors of the toll-house at Six-Mile Cañon, were found in the débris of their burned residence Wednesday night. All the appearances indicated that they were murdered, and that the house was burned to conceal the crime.

—At a meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association held in this city yesterday charges of irregularities were made against some of the officers. An investigation, however, showed that the irregularities existed only in the imagination of the persons making the charges.

—Dr. Boynton, who so faithfully watched by the bedside of President Garfield, has refused to take any remuneration whatever for his services. He also refused to take anything for his services during the illness of Mrs. Garfield, and returned a $1,000 check which Gen. Garfield sent him therefor.

—A rumor was current in Washington yesterday that eleven of the jurors in the Guiteau case are satisfied of the guilt and legal responsibility of the prisoner, while the twelfth juror maintains that Guiteau is as "Mad as a March hare." The twelfth juror may change his opinion before the case is concluded.

—The principal witness in the Guiteau case yesterday was Dr. Kemster, of Wisconsin. Dr. Kemster's evidence was decidedly damaging to the prisoner, who interrupted several times, as usual. Many stormy scenes occurred between the counsel for the defense and the prisoner's lawyers, Messrs. Reed and Scoville.

—The Illinois schoolmasters consider that the difficulties in the way of making good schools are: Lack of respect for the opinion of schoolmasters, lack of appreciation by the people respecting the purposes of a good educational system, the difficulties in the way of determining what to teach, and the domination of the examination system.

—Chief-Secretary Forster has contributed £100 to a fund to assist Irish farm-laborers to emigrate to America. A man named Connell has been arrested at Mill Street, Cork. A number of loaded revolvers and some documents were found in his possession. A number of rifles were found in the vaults of a Protestant church in the County of Clare.

—Investigation into the tax-office frauds at Philadelphia shows that $40,000 have been stolen from the taxpayers by the ring which has existed in the office. An investigation into the management of the almshouse in the same city proved that the inmates were underfed; that half of the meats accepted by the management should have been rejected; and coal intended for the institution and paid for out of the public purse was used in the pleasure yacht of an "influential" politician. Philadelphia, like New York, has suffered and perhaps is suffering from ring rule.

—A riot is threatened at Plymouth, N. C. Hundreds of armed negroes were in that town last night swearing destruction to life and property, and the Mayor has telegraphed to Gov. Jarvis for a military force to suppress the violence. The trouble has grown out of the shooting of a Constable by two negroes who were resisting arrest.

—The Mutual Union revised telegraph pole ordinance was passed by the Common Council last night. The vote stood 21 to 13. The Aldermen who voted for the ordinance are:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawlor, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—21.

—Some of the Western members of Congress assert that the Committee of Commerce and that on Pacific Railroads were designed to anticipate and prevent any legislation on the subject of inter-State commerce. The same gentlemen assert that the committees were made at the instance of Don Cameron and others working in his interest.

—A number of prominent Texas Republicans met at Dallas yesterday and determined to support the Independent anti-Democratic movement. G. W. Jones will probably be the nominee for Governor and Judge Buckley the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. An effort will be made to remove United States Marshal Norton and Postmaster Whissen, of Dallas.

—There are indications that Commissioner Clark, of the Cook County Board, and at the present time President of that body, has been interested in some of the job-printing work of the county. In fact, it is alleged that much of the printing for the past year has been done by the firm of Clark & Edwards, of which Commissioner Clark is a member. If this has been the case, Mr. Clark has been acting illegally.

—Ex-Treasurers Kilgore and Murray, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, withheld from the State three-fourths of the money received from liquor licenses in 1875, 1876, and 1877, amounting to about $155,000. Treasurer McCalin turned over yesterday to the Pennsylvania State Treasurer $43,867, being the amount recovered in suits brought against the ex-Treasurers. It is not often that so large a percentage is obtained from defaulting Treasurers.

—The Chicago Board of Education at its meeting last evening asked for appropriations for the coming school year of $1,174,280. Of this amount $781,000 is intended for teachers and employés, and $365,000 for buildings and sites. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended the erection of an eighteen-room building on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, a fifteen-room building on Wells and Wendell streets, a twelve-room building on West Twentieth and Johnson streets, and a twelve-room building at Lawndale.

—A fraud of considerable proportions has just been unearthed in Southern Dakota. A gang of scoundrels in Douglas County, of that section, it is alleged, have issued $200,000 worth of alleged county school bonds, though the county itself has never been organized into school districts, and though the whole taxable property of the county does not exceed $15,000 or $20,000, and contains only some forty voters. One Charles T. McCoy, a prominent politician of Bonhomme County, and now a candidate for the United States Marshalship of the Territory, is suspected of "uttering" the bonds.

—Judge Cox, in rendering a decision on the application of Col. Corkhill to place Guiteau in the prisoners' dock, explained why he had given the assassin such latitude heretofore. He did not wish even to appear to deprive the prisoner of any constitutional guarantee. He wished to give the jury and the experts an opportunity of judging for themselves whether Guiteau was insane or not, and for that reason gave the prisoner more latitude than he would otherwise allow. He decided that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, because he was manifestly abusing the privileges granted to him.

—Congressman Henderson, of Illinois, is determined to push his or some other inter-State commerce bill through Congress this session if possible. He says legislation of the character indicated is absolutely necessary, not only for producers and traders, but for railroad stockholders. He points to the growing abuse under which a few rich speculators, desirous of controlling certain railroads, inaugurate a war of rates against such roads in order to depreciate the stock that they may purchase at cheaper rates. He thinks that for the protection of the stockholders and the producers and traders a minimum as well as a maximum freight rate should be fixed.

—An important meeting of the Judges of the State courts in Cook County was held yesterday for the purpose of considering a letter addressed to them by the Citizens' Association relative to necessary changes and improvements in the criminal code of Illinois. After a free informal discussion, in which the necessity for numerous changes was admitted on all sides, it was decided that during next month each Judge shall prepare and forward to the Supreme Court such alterations in the criminal code as in his opinion are desirable and necessary, these suggestions to be obtained from the Supreme Court by the Governor, if he shall so desire, and to form the basis of his recommendations on the subject to be submitted at the special session of the Legislature to be called this winter.

—The recent interview between ex-Congressman Felton, of Georgia, and a TRIBUNE representative, which appeared in our columns some time ago, seems to have brought about important results already, as it was the means of calling together a conference of leading Republicans and Independent Democrats of Georgia. This conference took place yesterday at Atlanta, and was attended by United States District-Attorney Bigbee, ex-United States District-Attorney Farrow, United States Marshal Longstreet, the Hon. A. N. Wilson, ex-United States Senator Miller, ex-Congressman Felton, and Judge James S. Hook, of Augusta—four Republicans and an equal number of Independent Democrats. A perfectly harmonious discussion took place, and steps were taken toward effecting a permanent organization of the anti-Bourbon element throughout the entire State. It is proposed at the proper time to call another conference for the nomination of candidates for State offices and for Congress acceptable alike to Republicans and Independent Democrats, and to subsequently hold at Atlanta a grand mass-meeting of anti-Bourbons from all parts of the State to ratify the nominations. The movement appears to have every prospect of success.

THE ASSASIN.

Putting Him in the Prisoners' Dock Was a Hollow Farce.

He Talks Just as Much or Rather More than Ever.

The Counsel Have Fallen to Hating Each Other and Quarreling.

When the Assasin Is Not Delaying Proceedings the Lawyers Are.

The Experts Continue to Declare that the Murderer Is Sane.

He Must Hang if Their Evidence Shall Be Given Due Consideration.

Delight of the Accused at Being Addressed "Hon. Charles Guiteau."

Foul-Mouthed Epithets and Insults Heaped upon His Relatives and Friends.

Text of Judge Cox's Decision, Wednesday, that Guiteau Must Move His Chair.

THE EXPERTS.

REITERATION OF THE ONE BELIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—As the Guiteau trial draws toward its close the testimony of experts disproving his insanity becomes overwhelming. One by one the props supporting the insanity and inspiration theories are knocked away, and the crime of the assasin appears in all the hideousness of a vindictive, revengeful act. But Guiteau continues to defy public opinion by his impudent attempts to feign insanity, and, though it has been clearly shown by the expert witnesses that there is a wide difference between his conduct and that of a really insane person,

HE PERSISTS IN HIS SILLY ANTICS,

and makes a buffoon of himself in the courtroom. The placing him in the dock yesterday had a sobering effect upon him, and though his interruptions of witnesses continued today, they were not of the abusive character he has indulged in of late. Much of his fear of the dock arose from its being a situation more open than the place he has heretofore occupied within the bar, and his whining and begging for another chance yesterday was the result of the terror which seized upon him when he contemplated being placed there. Today, being reassured by the presence about the dock of half a dozen police officers, he recovered his equanimity.

MOST OF HIS ABUSE TODAY

was directed against the members of his family, especially his brother John and Mr. Scoville. The latter, who has borne with patience the abuse heaped upon him by the man he is defending, for once today lost patience with him, and was forced into expressing himself somewhat warmly. He presented in court a letter written by the prisoner a few days ago to Senator Cameron, asking a "loan" of $500, which, it appears, Guiteau had given his brother to deliver. As soon as the wretch caught sight of it he jumped to his feet and screamed out: "I gave that letter to my brother ten days ago, and the mean, dirty dog did not deliver it to Senator Cameron. If he had he would have got the money. I want him to go to Boston. There is no friendship between us. I repudiate my relatives who have come here to get notoriety. Scoville is a nuisance. I have no confidence in his ability or integrity." He became so violent that Col. Corkhill said he would ask that the dock be removed to the lower end of the room, and Scoville, with a burst of anger, retorted: "I don't care if you place it in the cellar."

DR. WALTER KEMSTER,

of Winnebago, Wis., was the principal witness today. He has made insanity a special study for fifteen years, and is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*. His testimony was of a most damaging character. He knocked to pieces the theory of the witness Spitzka, that insanity exhibits itself in an irregular conformation of the head, by exhibiting diagrams of the heads of a dozen or more prominent living men to show that a non-symmetrical head was the rule, not the exception, among persons whose sanity went unquestioned. The more important points in his further testimony were that he had never heard of an insane delusion executed like the one claimed by the prisoner. Insane delusions are quickly executed. The persons executing delusions do so to show the glory of God. They say they fear to fail in the execution of a command from God. They set about to do it with wonderful rapidity, force, and determination. He had had quite a number of persons under his care who committed acts of violence under delusion. They seldom talked of their deeds. The delusion claimed by the prisoner is incompatible with insane delusions generally. He did not think insane persons plan for the execution of acts, especially where the subject is inspired; never heard of it before

THE PRESENT CASE

came up. His experience is that insane persons do not try to escape after committing acts of violence. Inspiration to commit murder as a political necessity would not receive credence from him. He would not think the accused labored under the delusion of inspiration. A person committing murder under the delusion of inspiration would not boast of it. That person would suppose he was showing a faith in God, or glorifying God in the act. Inspired men operate instantly. All of which is in such direct contrast to the course followed by Guiteau under his alleged inspiration as to effectually disprove it.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The court-room was densely packed, despite the rainy weather. A rumor was current this morning that the jury, with one exception, are satisfied of the guilt and legal responsibility of the prisoner. The twelfth juror, it is said, stoutly maintains that Guiteau is as "crazy as a March hare."

THE PRISONER

was taken without demonstration to the prisoners' dock. This is located about twenty-five feet from the counsel upon the left of the room, a narrow passage separating it from a large window which overlooks Louisiana avenue. Guiteau glanced around the room and then out of the window, and evinced some nervousness at his apparently exposed position. Guiteau then started in to make

HIS USUAL MORNING SPEECH:

"I noticed," he said, "as I rode up in the van this morning the usual guard of police had been withdrawn. Now, I want to say emphatically that if I was turned out tomorrow I would take care of myself, but so long as I am in the custody of this court the Court is bound to protect me. There is more danger of my being shot when riding to and fro from the jail in the van than at any other time, and I want your Honor to make an order that the usual guard shall accompany me. The cranks are not all dead yet, though they are fast dying off. As a matter of fact, it would require but one crank with sufficient nerve to shoot me in the van. That's where the most danger lies. I'm making more friends every day, and getting lots of letters of sympathy. I don't anticipate any danger except from cranks."

CORRECTION BY JUDGE COX.

Dr. Collender was called. Before any question was put, Judge Cox remarked: "As a statement made yesterday that 'the Court surrounded the prisoner with the usual guards and protection,' he would state that the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal, and not of the Court, and whatever extra guards had been furnished had been supplied by him."

Guiteau—Well, then, your Honor, if the Marshal won't do his duty, I appeal to the Court. If the Marshal won't furnish a proper guard, kick him out, and let us have a new Marshal.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Scoville desired to exhibit to the witness (Dr. Collender) as an expert a letter written by Guiteau some ten days since to Senator Don Cameron.

Guiteau interrupted from his place in the dock, and shouted out in harsh and strained tones: "Hold on; I want to say something about that letter. I protest against its being read here. It is a private letter I wrote to Senator Cameron ten days ago, asking him for a loan of $500. It was entirely a private matter. I intrusted it to my brother to give to Senator Cameron, and he withheld it in a miserable mean way and gave it to this man Scoville. My brother had better go back to Boston and try and make some money and pay his debts. He has been a perfect nuisance on this case ever since he has been here. He and Scoville have dragged themselves into this case to make notoriety at my expense. I repudiate both of them. Scoville, you had better go back to Chicago; you are a perfect jackass in this case, and I won't have you in it any longer."

DAVIDGE OBJECTED TO THE LETTER,

but the Court overruled the objection, and Scoville then read:

The Hon. Don. Cameron—DEAR SIR: I am on trial for my life, and I need money. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of Gen. Arthur, and so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have $500. If I get out of this I will return it. If not, charge it to the Stalwarts. Yours for our cause and very cordially, CHARLES GUITEAU.

In court, Washington, Dec. 19, 1881.

P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order. C. G.

THE PRISONER COMMENTED:

"I don't care a snap about it one way or the other. If you had presented the letter you would probably have gotten the money, but, as you concealed it in a mean, sneaking way, you didn't get the money. It is a very good letter anyway, but I don't like this way of stopping and stealing my private letters and dragging them into court."

Scoville then asked the witness: "Will you give your opinion whether such a letter as that, written to a man he did not know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?"

Answer—I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind. It seems to me

CONSISTENT WITH HIS CHARACTER AND HABIT

through life of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it.

Guiteau—I don't think so either; it only shows what a jackass you are, Scoville.

Col. Corkhill—Your Honor, if these interruptions on the part of the prisoner are to continue, I must request the dock to be placed in another part of the room.

Scoville (impatiently)—You can place it in the cellar, if you want to; we shan't object.

Col. Corkhill—You can't object.

Scoville—We don't desire to object; all we ask is that you will make your motion, if you have one to make, and not harangue the jury as you did yesterday.

Scoville then read to the witness the hypothetical question for the defense, and witness replied: "Upon that hypothesis, his insanity is a self-evident proposition."

DR. WALTER KEMSTER,

Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for the past fifteen years. The witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe that much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining a question of sanity or insanity. The witness exhibited a number of slips showing the shape, as taken with the "conformiter" of heads, of a number of gentlemen, including Treasurer Gilfillan, Col. Ingersoll, Judge Carter, W. J. Sibley, and Col. Corkhill. In the case of Col. Ingersoll, witness remarked (pointing with his finger), "This side appears flat as compared with the other."

Guiteau—That shows Bob and I are both cracked in the same direction.

"Col. Corkhill's head," said witness, "has a very marked depression upon one side."

Guiteau (interrupting)—I'll bet you could put your foot in the depression in his head.

Witness (continuing)—The depression is very

SIMILAR TO THAT NOTICED IN THE PRISONER'S HEAD.

[Laughter.]

Guiteau—Oh, he is cracked a great deal worse than I am.

The witness related incidents within his knowledge of persons who had committed crimes while acting under the influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be.

Guiteau shouted to him: "Oh, you're talking about cranks; tell us something about Abraham, and then there would be some sense to your remarks."

The witness was then asked if he had ever seen a case where the person committed a crime and claimed Divine inspiration; and if so, how such persons deported themselves before and after the act. He replied that in such cases the delusion (or inspiration, as they claim it to be), comes to the person suddenly and with intense pressure, and that such persons act quickly and upon sudden impulse, delaying neither to consider opportunity nor weapons. That it would be impossible to conceive, without witnessing it, the energy and impetuosity, and determination with which persons acting under an insane delusion carry out their purposes. They

it would be equally impossible to describe it with language.

Guiteau—You don't agree with Abraham, Doctor; he took plenty of time to make his arrangements.

The witness stated he did not believe in a distinct type of insanity which could be called

MORAL INSANITY.

It was simply a convenient term which had been invented to excuse the commission of heinous crimes. The witness had never seen a case where an insane man, after committing a crime, paraded his insanity and urged it as an excuse for his crime. Insane men do not boast of their acts, but, on the contrary, very rarely allude to them unless a good deal of ingenuity is used to draw them out. The witness, until he entered this court-room, had never heard of a case of alleged inspiration that came from within. Always such persons claim to have heard the voice of God, or seen His image, or something of that sort. Such inspiration is never a conviction arrived at after mature reflection on the part of the person so affected.

The witness was asked if the belief of the prisoner's father, L. W. Guiteau, that disease could be

CURED BY PRAYER,

should be taken as evidence of insanity. He replied: "By no means. We all know that thousands and thousands of sane people prayed daily for the salvation of President Garfield's life. They would hardly have done so if they had not entertained some belief in the efficacy of prayer."

Guiteau—It shows that the Lord and the people don't agree on this business. The people are coming over to my side and the Lord's, though."

Mr. Corkhill then read the hypothetical questions of the prosecution, and the witness replied to each: "Taking the facts set forth to be true, in my opinion, he was sane."

Recess.

AFTER RECESS,

Guiteau opened the proceedings with a request for pen and ink. "If your Honor please," he remarked, "I have a good many letters here that require to be answered. If I could have paper, pen, and ink I could put in a great deal of time to advantage."

The throng that besieged the doors of the court-room this afternoon was greater than upon any previous occasion, and hundreds were unable to gain admission.

ANOTHER EXPERT FOR THE DEFENSE

has been discovered through the following telegram which Col. Reed received this morning:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 29.—*To the Hon. Charles Reed, Washington, D. C.:* Dr. McFarland has treated members of the Guiteau family. He is a thorough expert, and believes the prisoner insane. You remember him in Hopp's case. Subpoena him here. . . .

DR. KEMPSTER AGAIN TOOK THE STAND.

He had visited the jail and examined the prisoner with a view of determining his mental condition. The witness detailed at some length conversations he had with the prisoner, with occasional contradictions by Guiteau.

The witness had asked the prisoner if he thought he was insane, and his reply was: "Not what you experts call insane; but legally insane." When asked what he meant by that term, the prisoner had said that if he could get a jury to believe he was acting under an inspiration from the Lord when he shot the President, that would be all he wanted, and would acquit him.

Col. Corkhill—Doctor, there was a young man here, a horse-doctor, who——

Col. Reed (jumping to his feet)—I submit, your Honor, that such language is entirely improper.

Judge Cox so ruled, and Col. Corkhill, somewhat contemptuously, added: "Well, then,

A DOCTOR IN A HORSE COLLEGE."

Col. Reed—I submit the same objection.

Judge Cox—The form of question is not admissible.

Col. Corkhill—I did not intend it as a reflection, but merely to distinguish the witness in question from those medical gentlemen who have testified here and have a knowledge of what they testify.

Scoville—You meant it as a reflection, and spoke in that way, because the gentleman is not here to answer you.

Col. Corkhill—I said the same to him when he was here.

Scoville—Yes, and you were well answered, too. [General laughter.]

Judge Porter thought the preface to the question manifestly improper, a mistake, however, he (Porter) might have made had he been in the place of his colleague.

Guiteau had been engaged with his mail for some minutes, and here called out: "I would like to have you know, ladies and gentlemen, that my letters now come addressed

'THE HON. CHARLES GUITEAU,'

quite a change from last summer."

The witness was cross-examined by Reed, who produced a pamphlet, a report prepared by the witness as Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, and read extracts from it. During the reading, a dispute arose between counsel, who seemed to have gradually developed a vast amount of bitterness.

Judge Porter several times insinuated that Reed was falsely reading, for the purpose of deceiving the jury, and upon the latter's indignant denial and demand that the reporters' notes be read in his vindication, asserted that the counsel could defend himself if he desired to put himself on trial in place of the prisoner.

Reed, with an effort, kept his temper, despite the badgering of the opposing counsel, and insisted upon a reading of the notes.

The reporter read them, and his notes compared with the exception that two words were quoted in the report which the counsel had not mentioned.

Some fifteen minutes had been consumed in the dispute, and the Court admonished the counsel that the trial must proceed without consuming so much time in discussing immaterial differences.

Guiteau shouted from the dock: "I want it understood that

JUDGE PORTER IS MAKING ALL THIS FUSS

and interruption simply to divert the minds of the jury from the point which he sees Reed has made against him. It simply shows a contemptible meanness that only such fellows as he and Corkhill can indulge in."

The cross-examination was continued by Scoville—with occasional outbursts on the part of the prisoner—until adjournment.

"He came here," said Guiteau, "as an expert for the defense. That's what he said when he was in my cell. But good living at Willard's and Corkhill's money have been too much for him."

Adjourned till tomorrow.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY CORKHILL

said Davidge will make the opening speech for the Government. "Then, I suppose," asked Corkhill, "Scoville will follow. I don't know whether Reed will speak or not. Judge Porter will then close the case. I do not expect to speak unless the question of jurisdiction is raised, on which I am prepared to say something. That question was thought to be a great question at first, but it seems to be lost sight of now."

COX'S DECISION

ON AN IMMATERIAL MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Following is the full text of Judge Cox's decision remanding Guiteau to the dock:

It is hardly necessary to say that the conduct of the prisoner during the trial has been one of persistent violation and defiance of order, and decorum, and decency from the beginning. The only influence which could have been resorted to effectually and adequately to suppress this disorder would have been such as might have infringed his constitutional rights as a prisoner on trial, and that [illegible] argument against a resort to [illegible]. Until Saturday last no other remedy had been suggested from any quarter, when the measure now proposed was suggested in the form of a motion, although it had itself occurred to me previously. On the contrary, it had heretofore been an impression, shared both by Court and counsel, that the prisoner's conduct and language at the bar would probably afford the best indications of his mental and moral characteristics and contribute largely to the enlightenment of the Court and jury upon the vital question of mental responsibility. It was, therefore, in accordance with a desire expressed to me by the District-Attorney that he was allowed

SUCH LATITUDE OF CONDUCT,

unrestrained except so far as necessary to conduct the proceedings at all, in order to furnish, particularly to the expert witnesses who were present, an opportunity to diagnose his case. It was thought that no better opportunity could be afforded than a constant study of the prisoner in the court-room and under the excitement of trial, and the various phases of the case daily pending the long period which this trial has continued; and, as it now appears, the opinions of the experts have been largely founded upon the exhibitions which have taken place during this trial. And if they have contributed to enable the expert witnesses to reach their conclusions, it is a complete vindication of the view of the District-Attorney that this was the proper course to be pursued. At this stage of the trial, this object seems to me to have been accomplished. The trial is now approaching its close. Some six weeks have elapsed since the beginning of this trial. These gentlemen have had

AMPLE OPPORTUNITY

to make up their judgments, and are now in course of pronouncing them before this Court and jury. On Saturday, for the first time, as I said, application was made to me to remand the prisoner to the dock; and the object of the course heretofore taken having been accomplished, it seems to me to be incumbent upon me, now that application is made, to impose such restraint upon the prisoner as the circumstances of the case shall admit, and as shall conduce to a more orderly conduct of the cause, or what is left of it. I considered this motion because I doubted the expediency of it, and wished to be clear in my judgment that it did not conflict with the prisoner's constitutional rights. He has a right to be confronted with the witnesses against him; he has a right to hear their testimony and to appreciate its import; he has a right to have counsel to assist him, or to consult with counsel; he cannot be gagged or sent out of court. I had considered the application, and was prepared to act upon it on Monday if it was pressed. But I entertained a hope that the mere making of the motion would have had its moral effect on the conduct of the prisoner. The proper place for a prisoner on trial for felony is in the dock. He can only come within the bar to plead upon arraignment or to receive sentence. If the Court, for the purpose of furthering justice grants him the privilege of sitting beside his counsel within the bar, it is a privilege which confers no right in itself, but, like any other privilege, it

MAY BE WITHDRAWN SUMMARILY

at the discretion of the Court. While the prisoner has an undoubted constitutional right to act as his own counsel, or to be heard by counsel, he cannot exercise both rights simultaneously. Having asked for and had counsel assigned, or availing himself of the assistance of counsel in any other way, he has thereby waived his constitutional right to appear as such in person. It is well settled that a party cannot waive a constitutional right expressly intended for his benefit, and subsequently invoke its protection. The behavior of a party in court, whether prisoner or counsel, is the standard by which to gage his privilege of exercising his constitutional right. If he abuses that right, he may, to some extent, forfeit his privileges; and the mere claim of such a right has no weight in the presence of the disorder created by the party himself; since the first duty of the Court is to protect its jurisdiction, and the administration of justice against

ANY ATTEMPT TO BRING IT INTO CONTEMPT.

[See 6 Blatchford 466, and Otto 155.] In this court it has been almost the uniform practice within my recollection, as a matter of indulgence, to allow the prisoner to sit with his counsel at the bar. That I regard as simply a matter of indulgence, and not a right. Upon considering all these circumstances, I think the motion will have to be granted, and that the prisoner be placed in the dock. And I do not mean that he shall be exposed to any danger whatever. He shall have the fullest protection accorded him.

PENNSYLVANIA TAXES.

Proceedings of the Revenue Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—At today's session of the State Revenue Commission, the Committee on Manufacturing Companies and Limited Partnerships made a report favorable to exempting such corporations and partnerships from taxation, provided that, in all cases where the capital stock of manufacturing companies and partnerships is exempted from State tax, the real and other property of said companies or partnerships shall be subject to like taxes for local purposes as property of like character is now taxed in the hands of individuals. The report of the committee recommending the exemption of building and loan associations from taxation was adopted. The committee ascertaining what corporations are taxed on capital stock, the whether any should be discharged, recommends that corporations created for educational and benevolent purposes be relieved from tax on capital stock, and no change be made in the laws affecting corporations created for purposes of trade, manufacture, and commerce. This includes corporations which erect, purchase, or lease buildings for the use of trade-associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and mercantile and manufacturing exchanges. The committee also recommend the relieving from taxation of all corporations that may engage in business transacting commerce with foreign nations with vessels built in the United States. The committee appointed to consider the probable receipts and expenses for 1882-'83-'84, under the present law, and whether any change would be wise in the sinking fund, made an extensive report. Among other things, it points out that "the true policy of State is not to reduce the public indebtedness more rapidly than contracts on loans and provisions of the law require."

At the evening session the matter of the tax on corporations trading out of the State was discussed, and referred to the committee.

The commission adjourned until Jan. 10.

RIOT.

Negroes Making a Good Deal of Trouble at Plymouth, N. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—Yesterday Jake Slinger, a negro local politician at Plymouth, being popular with his race, got on a Christmas spree, and, with some companions, was arrested for a breach of the peace. The arrest incensed the negroes very much, and last night they began gathering together in great numbers, with the determination of forcing the jail and releasing Slinger, despite the officer of the law. The Sheriff early this morning summoned aid, and attempted to preserve the peace, but the negroes largely outnumbered his force. Today large bodies of negroes have been forming, armed, and great fears are entertained of trouble. The authorities have telegraphed to Raleigh asking for troops to protect their lives and property. At last accounts there had been no encounter, but great fears are entertained of trouble.

To the Western Associated Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—Information has been received here of a threatened riot at Plymouth, N. C. Hundreds of armed negroes are in town, swearing the destruction of life and property. The Mayor telegraphed Gov. Jarvis today for a military force to suppress violence. The trouble grew out of the shooting of a Constable by two negroes, who were resisting arrest for a breach of the peace Saturday last, when one man was stabbed and some others more or less injured in an ensuing affray. Grave fears are felt for the safety of life and property in the town.

THE MAINE LOVERS.

Further Concerning the Motives Which Prompted a Horrible Crime.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 29.—In reference to the Moore-Cushman tragedy yesterday, it seems that Moore was in a despondent mood at dinner, and his mother asked him if there was anything the matter. He replied: "Nothing; only I keep up this terrible thinking." He was then asked if Miss Cushman had broken with him. "Does this look like it?" he said, pointing to a ring she had just given him.

A brother of Miss Cushman, in a room adjoining that in which the tragedy took place, says the conversation just before the shots were fired was pleasant and cheerful; that they laughed frequently, and that there were no indications of a quarrel.

The Turks hate John Bull, but they like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the best remedy they know of.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Kirkwood Refuses the Application of the Scrip-Sharks.

Convincing Reasons Why the Property-Owners of Chicago Should Remain Undisturbed.

The Attorney-General Will Go into Court in the Star-Route Cases.

Young Bayard and Young Mahone Go on a Spree and Get Arrested.

The Speaker Is Likely to Have a Breezy Time with the Phalanx of Kickers.

Western Representatives Will Work Hard for Railroad Legislation.

VALENTINE-SCRIPPERS.

THE SHARKS AGAIN DRIVEN INTO DEEP WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Secretary Kirkwood has rendered a decision on the application for a rehearing of the Valentine scrip cases adverse to the applicants. In this decision he calls attention to the motion filed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the 1st inst. to dismiss the application for a rehearing on the ground that it was not filed in accordance with the rules and practice in land cases; and, secondly, on the ground that he (the Secretary) had no power to review the decision of his predecessor. He passes over the claim that the application was not filed in accordance with the practice, because he says that, as a matter of fact, the application had been fully argued on its merits on behalf of the applicants, and comes to the question of the merits of the application and the extent of his authority in the premises.

ON THESE POINTS

he says: "After careful consideration I am of the opinion that, were the matter properly before me, I ought not to disturb my predecessor's decision, even if I have the power to do so, for the argument upon the application was simply a reargument of the case upon the same facts that were presented to and considered by him. The only matters submitted as new evidence in the application for a rehearing were certain copies of letters written on different dates from the 25th of May to June 27, 1839, by Mr. Birchard (Government appointee to make sales of lands within the limits of the Fort Dearborn Military Reservation) to the Secretary of War concerning the sale of said lands, the object being to show that the lots sold by Mr. Birchard did not bring a fair price.

EXECUTIVE DISCRETION

having been already exercised upon this subject by the Secretary of War in approving the sales and executing deeds to the purchasers, I do not consider this a material question in this case. Again, the fact being that the letters of Mr. Birchard were matters of public record in the Executive Department of the Government, they cannot be treated as newly-discovered evidence (see decision of the department March 2, 1881, in the matter of the Chauvin land-grant). There is, therefore,

NOTHING NEW PRESENTED,

either in law or in fact, and no suggestion of inadvertence or accident on the part of my predecessor in rendering his decision. The present proceedings seem to be in the nature of an appeal to a tribunal of last resort from its own recorded decisions. It seems to me manifestly against sound policy and good departmental regulations, if not against administrative law, to disturb the decisions of the highest appellate executive tribunal, made upon careful and deliberate consideration of all the facts and law in the case, even upon an application presented to the executive officer by whom the decisions were rendered, when nothing new and material is presented, and there is no inadvertence or accident shown in the rendition of the same. Entertaining this view, I must decline to disturb my predecessor's decision, which had been acquiesced in for more than two years while he was in office."

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Secretary Kirkwood rendered the following decision, refusing the application for a rehearing in the Valentine scrip case:

The application for the rehearing of my predecessor's decision of Feb. 28, 1879, in the matter of the applications of Thomas B. Valentine et al. to locate Valentine scrip upon land described as a portion of Fractional Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian, in the State of Illinois, were filed in this department on the 3d of March last by said Thomas B. Valentine, Maria A. Valentine, and David W. McKean, respectively, and in each application various points were specified as errors in said decision, which I deem unnecessary to recite here in detail. On the 1st instant the Illinois Central Railroad filed a motion to dismiss said applications for rehearing on the ground that they were not filed in accordance with the rules of practice in land cases, and that I have no power to review such decision. In the view I entertain of the matter, I need not take time to consider the objections of the railroad company as to the service of the notice, and the filing of the affidavit required by the rules of practice in such cases, however well grounded they may be, for the matter may be more readily and perhaps more satisfactorily

DISPOSED OF ON OTHER GROUNDS.

As a matter of fact, the applications have been fully and very ably argued upon their merits on behalf of the applicants, and, after careful consideration thereof, I am of the opinion that, with the matter properly before me, I ought not to disturb my predecessor's decision, even if I have the power to do so; for the argument upon the applications for rehearing was simply a reargument of the case upon the same points that were presented and considered by my predecessor, the only matter submitted as new evidence being certified as copies of divers letters written at different dates from May 25 to June 27, 1839, by Mr. Birchard, the agent appointed to make the sale of lands embraced within Fort Dearborn military reservation to the Secretary of War, concerning the sale of said land, and the extracts therefrom, embodied in an affidavit, the object of the introduction of these papers being to show that the lots sold by Agent Birchard did not bring fair prices. I do not consider that a material question in the case, but if it were otherwise, it appears from the face of papers thus presented that the matters reported by Birchard must have received the consideration of the Secretary of War before he

APPROVED THE SALE AND EXECUTED DEEDS

to the purchasers, and hence that executive discretion has already been exercised upon this subject. But the letters of Birchard were matters of public record in an executive department of the Government, and related to the sale, disposal, or appropriation of the land in question, and hence they cannot be treated as newly-discovered evidence. [See decision this department of March 2, 1881, in matter of Chauvin Grant.]

There is, therefore, nothing new presented, either of law or in fact, and no suggestion of inadvertence in the rendering of his decisions. The present proceeding, therefore, seems to be in the nature of an appeal to a tribunal of last resort, from its own recorded decisions.

THE SUPREME COURT,

in Corning et al. vs. The Troy Iron & Nail Factory (15 Howard, 466), said: "It is plain, therefore, that, under guise of an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court, this is an appeal in fact from the decision of this court. There must be an end to litigation some time. To allow a second appeal to a court of last resort on the same questions that were open to dispute on the first would lead to endless litigation." In Roberts vs. Cooper (20 Howard, 481) the Court used similar language in announcing the settled rule as to the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to review its own decisions (as to same principle see 12 Peters, 488; Wheaton, 431; 5 Cranch, 313; 15 Peters, 84; 3 Howard, 424; 7 Wheaton, 58; 10 Howard, 98; 18 Howard, 42; and 12 Wallace, 12), and it seems to me upon general principles to be

MANIFESTLY AGAINST SOUND POLICY

and good departmental regulations, if not against administrative law, as expounded in the various opinions of the Attorney-General, to disturb the decisions of the highest appellate executive tribunals made upon careful and deliberate consideration of all the facts and the law of the case and the argument of counsel, even upon applications presented to the executive officers by whom the decisions were rendered, when nothing new and material is presented, and where there is no inadvertence or accident shown in the rendition of the same. Entertaining this view, I must decline to disturb my predecessor's decision, which has been acquiesced in for more than two years while my predecessor was in office.

The papers before me upon the reargument of the case are hereby forwarded for the files of your office.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HE WILL GO INTO COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Bliss has transmitted to Attorney-General Brewster the correspondence between himself and Postmaster-General James with reference to the commencement of civil suits against the star-route ringsters, and received the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1881.—MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, together with the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Postmaster-General James. I read it all with satisfaction, and approve of that which you have written. As soon as I enter on the duties of my department, which will be in a few days, I propose to give you special authority to pursue these suggested civil suits with all of the promptitude that orderly litigation will permit. The uttermost penny lawlessly received and taken from the Public Treasury must be recovered. Hitherto you have given diligent attention to the criminal proceedings, and before I came into the cases had acquired a complete knowledge of the subject. These prosecutions must be earnestly pressed, the trials must be prompt, and the cases must be well prepared. On you, together with the other counsel who have been before this investigating these cases, I must rely for their preparation. All that is essential must be ready for use. I have resolved that my duty will require me to take an active part in the trials in court, and I propose to be present with you and, in person, to lead in the prosecution for the United States. I am, sir, respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

To Col. George Bliss, New York City.

YOUNG BLOODS.

MAHONE AND BAYARD'S SONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The *Critic* says: Last night, shortly before 8 o'clock, the attention of Officer Nicholson was called to two young men who were standing in front of the National Theatre, with their coats off, and talking in a very loud and boisterous tone. The officer approached the men and ordered them to leave the sidewalk, which they refused to do, saying they would remain there as long as they pleased. The two who were doing all the talking were James Bayard and Butler Mahone, the former the son of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and the latter the son of the well-known Readjuster Senator from Virginia. These two were ably assisted in their boisterousness by Charles Davis, an employé of one of the departments. The parties became more and more offensive, when the officer ordered them all under arrest, and immediately laid hold of young Bayard and started to the Tenth Precinct Station with him. Mahone, Davis, and other of their friends followed on behind, and at Thirteenth and E streets they

SPRANG UPON THE OFFICER'S BACK

and rescued their friend, just like ordinary rowdies would do. Nicholson blew his distress whistle, which was responded to by Officer Horn, who during the mêlée that followed arrested the ringleaders of the disorderly gang—Mahone, Bayard, and Davis—and conveyed them to the station. It was with difficulty that the young belligerents could be got to the station. Upon arriving there they became very abusive and insulting to the officers, and threatened to have their brass buttons torn from them if they were not instantly released. One of them demanded that the officers should furnish him with their numbers, that he might spot them, and use his influence against them in the future. This request was not complied with, which caused the irate young men to become even more abusive to the officers, who had done their simple duty, than they were before. One of the party, while at the station, after having abused the policemen to his heart's content, turned to his companions and said:

"THIS IS, INDEED, HUMILIATION.

Are we, the sons of the first men in the land, to suffer this indignity without having our honor vindicated? Think of it! That we should be violently laid hold of by common policemen and dragged to the station-house just like an ordinary, common citizen! This insult must and will be resented." The young men registered at the station-house as James and John Young and Butler Mahone, Mahone being the only one who gave his right name. A friend of the young men, after they had been in limbo a short time, came to the station and left $10 collateral for each of the party. Before leaving the station-house the "fire-water" had evidently about died out in the parties, and they appeared to be thinking of the great shock their arrest would cause to society, and seemed to be less inclined to have their "honah" vindicated at this time. They will probably wait and carry the matter before Congress, and ask for the abolishment of the police force of the District.

This morning the case against the young men was called in the Police Court, but they had taken a gentle hint and forfeited collateral. A large crowd of spectators was present, evidently bent on hearing something rich. The question is now asked "if a United States Senator's son has any more right to offend the laws than any one else?"

THE SPEAKER.

HE HAS MADE HIS BED, AND MUST NOW LIE ON IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The recess of Congress has not abated the discussion as to the make-up of the committees. Certain Western members of Congress still assert that the Committee on Commerce and that on Pacific Railroads were designed to anticipate and prevent any legislation on the subject of inter-State commerce. They do not ascribe this purpose to Speaker Keifer, but to Don Cameron and others advising in his interest. They say that Mr. Page is known to be opposed to legislation in the direction of National control over railroads, and that Mr. Hazelton and Mr. Page are in very friendly accord, and they therefore fear that measures looking to a control of transcontinental traffic will fare badly in these two committees. They state their general objections somewhat graphically by describing the assignment of Chairmanships as "chum selections"—that is, the selection of those who worked hardest for the Speaker. These exhibitions of feeling, which are from influential and working quarters, are indicative of a breezy time for our new Speaker.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATIVE HENDERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Representative Henderson, of Illinois, who recently introduced into the House a bill to regulate inter-State commerce, says he intends to devote considerable energy to the passage of either his bill or some other that will control and regulate railroad tariffs. He says a law of this kind is necessary to protect the stockholders of railroads as well as other classes of people; that as it now stands a few speculators and stock brokers band together and wreck almost any road they direct their efforts against; then they buy the depreciated property, and thus are rapidly getting control of all the railroads. Gen. Henderson says that in the last Congress he favored a law fixing maximum rates which the railroads should charge, but now he is inclined to favor a bill fixing minimum rates, so that each shipper may calculate precisely what his transportation will cost him. He says that if the present Congress fails to pass a law of this character it will be guilty of a neglect of duty that the country will not pardon.

NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—President Arthur is a man of business. Although now absent on a holiday vacation he has a daily abstract of all important letters received at the White House sent to him, with the Commissions and other papers needing his signature. Friday he sent back here to be recorded several commissions, among them those of Jesse Spalding, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and of William A. Trescott, Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.

THE MORMON DELEGATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The *Star* says: "The general sentiment of the members of the House Committee on Elections in regard to the Cannon-Campbell case from Utah is that neither is entitled to a seat in the House. The Committee will first inquire into the subject whether Cannon is or is not an alien."

SARGENT.

Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, says he is satisfied that Sargent is to be appointed Secretary of the Interior. Mitchell is well informed in regard to Pacific Coast politics. Other prominent Republicans from the Pacific States speak with equal confidence of the appointment of Sargent, and the impression here is that he is the coming man.

A STRONG LOBBY

is expected here soon from New York in the interest of the ocean mail subsidy scheme, introduced by Kellogg and Ellis, of Louisiana.

THE MAINE GOVERNORSHIP.

Plaisted is likely to be renominated for Governor of Maine by the Democrats and Greenbackers, and will give a hard fight against the Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Senator Hereford and ex-Gov. Matthews are prominent candidates to succeed Senator Davis, of West Virginia, whose term expires in 1883.

SURPRISED.

The *Inter-Ocean's* attack on Logan creates surprise here. The fact that he did not support Nixon for the Collectorship could scarcely be a basis for a fight of this sort, and as Spalding is understood not to have been Logan's choice, it is difficult to understand the real motive.

ALL WIDOWERS.

The President, Vice-President, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and the new Judge of the Supreme Court are widowers.

BLAINE.

It is believed here that Mr. Blaine has entered upon the campaign for 1884, and will make his last fight the most earnest one. He will continue this city as his headquarters.

POLITICAL.

Conference of Republicans and Independent Democrats of Georgia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—Today a preliminary conference of prominent Republicans and Independent Democrats, who are interested in the new political movement now going on in Georgia in opposition to the Bourbon Democracy, was held at the Markham House in this city. Among those who were present were J. S. Bigbee, United States District-Attorney; Henry P. Farrow, ex-United States District-Attorney; Gen. James Longstreet, United States Marshal of Georgia; A. N. Wilson, of Savannah; ex-United States Senator H. V. M. Miller; ex-Congressman W. H. Felton; and Judge James S. Hook, of Augusta. The first four named are Republicans and the others Independent Democrats. These gentlemen were in conversation all day, and the best of feeling prevailed, the session being harmonious throughout. In an interview with your correspondent, one of the members present said that the main subject of discussion was brought about by the reading of a copy of an interview between Dr. Felton and the correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has been forwarded for publication. The meeting unanimously indorsed the platform of principles contained in the interview, and a committee consisting of one Republican and one Democrat was selected to correspond with prominent Republicans and Independent Democrats in every county in the State, with the view of perfecting permanent organizations in every county in Georgia. The matter of organizing an organ at Atlanta, to be run in the interests of the party, was discussed, but no definit action taken, as it was thought best to defer such action for the present. The political status of the entire State was fully discussed. In the matter of selecting a standard-bearer for Governor, the sense of the meeting was in favor of Felton, but nothing definit was done, as Dr. Felton stated that his friends desired him to run for Congress from the Ninth, and his personal preference was in that direction. The proceedings of the meeting are not generally known, but were given to your correspondent by one of the party interested. At the proper time Gen. Longstreet said the committee would call another conference for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices and for Congress. These candidates will be selected with the view of being acceptable to both Republicans and Independents. No convention will be held, but at the proper time a mass-meeting of all parties in sympathy with the movement in the State will be held at Atlanta to indorse the ticket already named. The present Administration was indorsed. The conference is the subject of general discussion at the hotels tonight.

Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 29.—The Republican factions have held three secret meetings the present week, and the result is that William Jesse Grant has again departed for Washington to work against United States Marshal Norton and Postmaster Whissen. About thirty Republicans from various parts of the State met secretly this afternoon at the National Hotel, to outline an independent movement. G. Wash Jones was determined upon for Governor and Judge Binckley, of Sherman, had a large majority for Lieutenant-Governor. Jesse Grant, on his visit to Washington, will report the situation to the Administration, and arrange for financial aid. On his return a meeting is to be held at Austin to arrange the details for a State convention of Independents to be held in the spring, to put forth a full State ticket. It was also determined to support Independents for county offices at the spring elections.

Gen. Spurling Waiting for a Reappointment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 29.—Gen. A. B. Spurling, the well-known Post-Office and Route Inspector and detective, whose residence is in this city, is at present lying idle here, an unusual thing for him. His commission has expired and is not renewed, although his application, backed by some of the best Republicans in the country, and by those of this city unanimously, is filed. The General has the reputation of being the shrewdest man in the service, and, if he is dropped, there will be a loud murmur from his friends here. He, it will be recollected, "commanded" the "Government allies" at the time of the Garcelon rebellion in Maine.

Legislation for Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 29.—Gov. Murray leaves tomorrow on a summons from the Congressional Committee for advisement on legislation for Utah.

GARFIELD.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Within the past few weeks the fund for the endowment of a Garfield professorship at Williams College has received an addition of about $3,000 in Boston. The total raised for the object is now about $[illegible]; about $15,000 more are needed.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—The report of the Savings-Bank Commissioners makes a favorable showing for the year. There are now 166 savings institutions in the State. Their business has improved, and the exhibit is regarded as very satisfactory. There are now twelve banks in the hands of Receivers, and two under temporary injunction. These banks are the Barnstable, Hyannis, Lancaster, Lexington, Mercantile of Boston, Needham, North Bridgewater, Rockport, Sandwich, Scituate, and West Boston. The number of accounts has increased [illegible] over last year; increase of deposits, $[illegible]; number of withdrawals increased by [illegible], amounting to an increase of $5,[illegible]; increase on mortgage loans on real estate, $[illegible]; aggregate amount of earnings increased by $290,634. The aggregate amount of deposits is nearly $[illegible].

CANADA.

A Foolish Woman.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—A sensation was created in social circles in England a few months ago by the elopement of Maj. Forsyth Grant's wife with her brother's groom. Maj. Grant is attached to the Duke of Cornwall's regiment, which is stationed at Gibraltar, and it was during a visit to her brother, who lives near Treganth Fort, a place several miles west of the Cornish side of the River Tamar, near Plymouth, that his fascinating wife became enamored of the personal charms of her brother's groom, whose name is Henry Hearn. The two became very intimate, and in a few days eloped. A most vigorous search was made for the missing pair, but no trace of them was found in the country. Three weeks ago Mr. Eden, a lawyer from London, Eng., who was employed by Maj. Grant to recover his wife if possible, arrived in Quebec, as he was of the opinion that they had come to Canada. The services of Detective Skeffington, of the Intercolonial Railway, were called into requisition, and, in company with Mr. Eden, that officer visited Point Levis and exhibited a photograph of Mrs. Grant to a number of wharf officials there. They immediately recognized it as being that of a lady who arrived by the steamer Circassian on the 10th of October last, in company with a young man. The pair were then traced to the St. James' Hotel, where the photograph was again recognized. It has since been ascertained that they took Pullman passage to Montreal, and thence to Toronto, where it is believed they are now living as man and wife under the assumed name of Purches or Nicolls. The lady's private income is $5,000 a year, but she had only £30 in cash when she left England. Mrs. Grant, who is well acquainted with Canada, having been here on her wedding tour five years ago, is described as follows: Twenty-five years old, five feet high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair cut short in front, wore a long cloak lined with fur, and had on a diamond necklace when in Quebec. She left two little children in England. Hearn, the groom, is five feet eight inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, and small mustache, and has a sprightly appearance.

Winter Navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 29.—The propeller Rescue left here today for Wiarton, with a full load of freight and a number of passengers. The Rescue has made several trips during the past week to Wiarton and intermediate ports, and will continue running, although somewhat irregular, as long as the weather remains in its present remarkably open condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., Dec. 29.—The fishing-tug Dispatch arrived here today from Meaford for the purpose of fishing on this lake. The arrival of the boat at this season of the year from Georgian Bay is unprecedented in the history of the Upper Lakes. The weather is mild and spring-like.

Canada Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.—A lumberman calls attention to the fact that, while it costs 85 cents to bring a barrel of pork from Chicago to Brockville, it costs 95 cents to take the same barrel from Brockville to Mackie's Station, a little over 100 miles, on the Canada Pacific Railway.

Mr. Onderdonk, contractor for the Kamloops Branch of the Canada Pacific, is in town. It is said his visit to the Capital is in connection with the Emery & Port Moody section of the Canada Pacific Railway, for the construction of which tenders have been invited by the Government.

Killed at a Railway Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—At 9:30 this evening George Valentine and wife were killed at the Kingston road railway crossing, about three miles from the city. They were returning to their farm, and, when crossing the Grand Trunk line, their wagon was run down by a freight engine. Mrs. Valentine was killed instantly, and her husband survived her about an hour. He was removed to the hospital, and just as they were placing him on a bed he expired. Strange to say, the horses escaped injury.

The Powers of Ontario.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The English Privy Council has decided in the case of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Canada, vs. Parsons, and the Queen's Insurance Company vs. Parsons, that the Ontario Legislature has the constitutional right to pass an act imposing certain conditions upon all insurance companies doing business in Ontario—the right to do so being disputed by plaintiffs. In both cases the judgments of the Ontario courts were reversed, but without costs.

Copyright.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—A vigorous effort is to be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to have an address to the Crown passed, in which the Imperial Government will be asked to give Canada the right to legislate in copyright. It is understood that the Hon. William Macdougall, one of the best exponents of constitutional law in the House, will be asked to take the matter up.

Illegal Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—It is known that several United States insurance companies not licensed to do business in Canada are transacting business at Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada. The penalty for so doing is fixed by law at $1,000, half to go to the informer. Companies who have complied with the law in making a deposit and obtaining a license will cause steps to be taken to bring offending parties to justice.

The Orangemen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Mr. Doutre, counsel for the Orange Society, has obtained an extension of time for appealing the Orange case of Grant vs. Beaudry to the Supreme Court to the 14th prox. Instructions were given him by the Grand Master of Canada to lodge an appeal, and security will be given in the case next week.

The Occidental Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Rumors are increasing about offers for purchasing the Occidental Railway, but there is nothing definit known. The latest report is that Sir Hugh Allan has not made a definit offer, but asked the Government to name the price. Secrecy is obligatory upon all parties concerned.

The Whipping-Post.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIMCOE, Ont., Dec. 29.—James Chute, a schoolteacher of the Township of Houghton, who was convicted of an indecent assault on one of his scholars at the Sessions last week, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McMahon to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Central Prison, and to receive forty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

A Question of Marriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Mr. Justice Jette has decided that the question of the validity of a marriage in the Province of Quebec between two Roman Catholics by a Protestant minister must be referred to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, as an old French law to that effect was still in force.

Know-Nothingism.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—It is rumored that a new society is to be formed here to be called The Canada First Association. The prospectus of the new concern is said to favor Canadian-born citizens taking all that is worth having in political and social life in Canada.

Ottawa Forwarders.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—Forwarders expect an advance in freight rates next season of from 25 to 50 per cent. It is said no contract will be made under this figure.

Five inches of snow on the Upper Ottawa yesterday.

The French Guests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The French delegates departed for Quebec this afternoon. They were accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, of this Province.

Returns Forwarded by Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Some of the banks here have already forwarded the return required by the Finance Minister.

A Coal-Mine.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The lessees of the Cape Breton Coal-Mine have purchased [illegible] from the Banque Jacques Cartier for $[illegible].

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The Galena Lead and [illegible] Manufacturing Company; capital, $[illegible]; incorporators, D. S. Harris, James Hudson, [illegible]. The Slaughter Hardware Company, [illegible] County; capital, $25,000; corporators, C. [illegible] Rothman, William M. Slaughter, William [illegible] Farmer.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

A Prominent Pastor of Bloomington, Ill., Resting under a Serious Charge, Which He Declares Has Been Brought for Blackmailing Purposes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—To the initiated few for several weeks ugly rumors have been confided, which were current in the eastern part of the county. These were that a young woman living at Holder, this county, who was formerly a domestic in the family of the Rev. H. O. Hoffman, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, some months ago gave birth to an illegitimate child, and charged that the talented clergyman named was responsible for its existence. The story seemed so incredible that it was for the time being ignored as unworthy of credence and but another instance of a disposition too frequently shown to attempt to blacken and ruin the private character of public men. For a time it seemed as though the rumor would [illegible], but within the past two weeks, and especially within a few days, the tongue of scandal has been busy spreading the story in this city and Normal, and the church has taken cognizance of it and will hold a court of inquiry into the matter in January. The author of the charges, Zettalla C. Robinson, more familiarly known among her friends as Zettie, is perhaps 25 years of age, is described by those who have seen her as plump in form, but with rather commonplace features, and no extraordinary attractions of mind or manner, and would not strike the unprejudiced observer as a woman who would be likely to infatuate a man of brilliant genius, and she is the daughter of Silas Robinson, at Holder, this county. The family is poor but respectable. She lived in the family of Mr. Hoffman for perhaps a year previous to last spring. Her duty and that of her relatives is that during the spring communication between the daughter and parents was cut off, and the mother, becoming uneasy, came to Bloomington and visited the Hoffman residence. Here she claims that the Rev. H. O. Hoffman made a full confession, telling her that the girl's condition became such that exposure would inevitably have followed had she been longer retained in the family, and that she had been sent to Springfield, where she had been delivered of a child. Mrs. Robinson further says that he proposed that she should take the girl and child home with her, and she understood from what he said that Zettie was to receive $500 per year, which she believed to be one-third of his salary. The young woman returned to her home in Holder in May, and the accompanying presence of the child necessarily provoked some comment, which led to the reposing of confidence in a small circle of friends, and that, of course, to an ultimate general knowledge of the story in and about the Village of Holder and the present upheaval in Bloomington.

The affair is the talk of every one, and the accused has many warm friends who scout the story. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman has asked to be relieved of his ministerial work, has published a card to the public and another to his congregation protesting his innocence, and has retained as attorneys Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, Senator Fifer, and Capt. J. H. Rowell, and it is understood will institute suit for slander against the girl's mother. The case will undoubtedly be sifted to the bottom. Several years ago the Rev. Mr. Hoffman was pastor of a Quincy church, was tried by the conference on a charge of adultery and came out with flying colors, acquitted. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman became pastor of the First Methodist Church in this city in the fall of [illegible]. He was returned in [illegible], and again in 1881, both times at the earnest solicitation of his people here. Prior to [illegible] he served the church at Hillsboro, Ill., three years, and the three years before that at Quincy, Ill. Within a very short time after coming here he began to be known as a pulpit orator of marked ability, and attracted very large audiences. He has been in great demand as a lecturer and speaker, was one of the most prominent temperance workers in this part of the State, and has delivered a number of strong speeches in favor of prohibition.

To the Western Associated Press.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—The Rev. H. O. Hoffman, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of this city, and one of the most prominent and brilliant ministers in the State, is charged by a former female domestic with being the father of her illegitimate child. He brands the charge as blackmail, and protests his innocence. At his own request he has been relieved of pastoral duties pending the church trial, which will take place in a short time.

Suit by an Actress.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—[illegible] today entered suit in the District Court against Charles L. Davis, the actor, for $[illegible], which, she claims, is due her as back salary for four years' service. Davis claims that it is a blackmailing scheme.

THE GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

A Grand Party at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Under the Auspices of the Above Organization—The Guests in Attendance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The leading social event of the year in this city was the party given at the Leland Hotel last evening under the auspices of the Governor's Guard. The occasion called out in full force the "youth and beauty" of Springfield, besides attracting a number of prominent society young people from other cities. About 150 young ladies and gentlemen were participants in the pleasures of the evening, and all the arrangements were of a character to assure the success of the affair. The assemblage was one of the most brilliant that has ever gathered in Springfield, and on no like occasion have there been more elegant and fashionable costumes displayed. Among the ladies and gentlemen who attended were the following: Mr. and Mrs. George Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. Ed C. Bernie, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] La Rue Vredenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kimber, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lawrence, Maj. and Mrs. Alf Orendorff, Maj. and Mrs. N. B. Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Will Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Brinkerhoff, the Misses Carrie Cullom, Ella Cullom, Sallie [illegible], Lou Wolf, Clara Smith, Ada Richardson, Lou [illegible]well, Daisy Kimber, Mamie Robertson, Mary McRoberts, Emma Richardson, Corrie Haynie, Sallie Perkins, Carrie Wickersham, Miss Winston, Susie Lawrence, Kittie Lanphier, Kate and Mamie Lewis, Kittie Fox, Mabel Moore, Nellie Tracy, Lou Warren, Miss Smith, of Chicago; Miss Allie Ray, Lincoln; Miss Bertie Latham, Lincoln; Miss Lulie Fowler, Miss [illegible], the Misses Annie Broadwell, Mary Ridgely, Eva Greene, Tranny Richerson, Daisy Yates, Bessie Fox, Hallie Elliott, Lou Black, Miss Ulrici, St. Louis; Miss Nellie Smith, Bloomington; Miss Cook, Cedar Rapids; Miss Lottie Weare, Cedar Rapids; Miss [illegible] Reeves, Bloomington; Adjutant-General [illegible], Surgeon-General J. N. Dixon, Capt. J. A. Brinkerhoff, George Fisher, Harry Dorwin, W. B. Ridgely, James L. Cook, Capt. Bryant C. Winston, Frank H. Jones, George W. Chatterton, Jr., Charles Ryan, Joseph Brinkerhoff, Harry Hickox, Lieut. T. C. Kimber, Shelby Dorwin, George Ridgely, Will and Jacob Bunn, [illegible], Charles H. Lanphier, Ed Smith, [illegible] Perkins, Thomas Campbell, Harry [illegible], [illegible] Wickersham, C. R. Paul, Hal Pease, R. T. [illegible], Arthur White, R. N. Dodds, William [illegible], Birch Warren, Fred Yates, John Cook, [illegible] Dorwin, Henderson Ridgely, John [illegible], Frank Fisher, Stuart Brown, Frank [illegible], James Hickox, Will Tracy, Will [illegible], George Bunn, W. A. Vincent, Charles [illegible]ertson, Dick Latham, Lincoln; Theron [illegible], Bloomington; Charles Gordon, St. Paul; [illegible] Ridgely, Frank Fisher, Messrs. Smith, [illegible]ington.

A "GOLD" BRICK.

The Part Is Played in Bringing a Couple of Rogues to Grief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 29.—A Deputy United States Marshal arrived in the city today with two prisoners—Kaufman and Davis—for examination before the United States Commissioner on a charge of attempting to play the gold-brick game at Maquoketa. Said brick is made of brass with enough gold on the surface to stand a chemical test. It has been played successfully for some time past in several States, and is well calculated to take the unwary. The examination of the prisoners has been fixed for [illegible] Thursday, and they will undoubtedly be held for trial.

THE PHILADELPHIA RING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—[illegible] the tax-office frauds [illegible].

At the almshouse investigation today, [illegible]

A HIGH OFFICE DECLINED.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—William G. Russell has communicated to Gov. Long his declination of the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

The greatest nourishing tonic, [illegible]

BRINGING THE PEST.

What the New York Health Officer Thinks of the Situation.

So Long as the Immigrants Pour In, Small-Pox Will Come with Them.

The Health Authorities Cannot Prevent It Under the Present Laws.

There Is No Guard at Port Huron to Stop the Ingress of the Contagion.

Forty Students of the Keokuk Medical College Infected with Variola.

A Small-Pox Corpse Shipped from Chicago for Their Dissection.

Thirty-seven Places in the State of Illinois Affected by the Prevailing Disease.

What the New York Health Officer Says.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Complaints having been made from Western cities that small-pox there could be directly traced to the New York quarantine, Dr. William M. Smith, the Health Officer of the port, who may be considered an authority, says that there can be no absolute protection from the introduction of small-pox by immigrants without enforced examination and vaccination at the beginning of the voyage. Legislation forbidding the landing of immigrants until these requirements have been complied with might, in his opinion, be a long step in advance. An effort to enforce examination and vaccination without legislation has already been begun by him by means of a circular addressed to owners and managers of steamship lines at the port of New York, urging most strict measures to insure protection against the introduction of small-pox, or any other infectious disease. "You must bear in mind," Dr. Smith says today, "that, while

NEARLY 450,000 ALIENS

are arriving in this port yearly, there is an average of only forty vessels infected with small-pox. There are very many cases which are latent when the patients arrive here, and which no skill in the world can detect before they have developed."

"What real protection has the country against the spread of small-pox, then?"

"There can be no absolute protection so long as the system of inspection in force here is not extended to the principal points through which the immigrants pass, or which they make their destinations.

I HAVE NO DOUBT

that many of the cases which pass from our observation undetected develop, a few days afterwards, in distant parts of the country. I applied to the health authorities of the principal cities of the West and Northwest a year ago last May to take measures to guard against the dissemination of the seeds of contagious or infectious disease."

"How long do you detain passengers who have come to this port in infected vessels?"

"The length of their detention depends on the manner in which the cases of developed small-pox have been treated on board during the voyage. If the disease was detected, and was perfectly isolated during the first twenty-four hours of

THE INITIAL STAGE,

that is, forty-eight hours before the eruption, the ship is allowed to go up to the city, and to land her apparently well passengers as soon as they have all been vaccinated and the compartments occupied by the patients have been disinfected. There is absolutely no restriction placed upon the landing of the emigrants from vessels in which no small-pox has manifested itself—none."

"And yet these emigrants may all have the disease in its stage of incubation?"

"Yes, but, understand me, this lenient treatment which I have described is not the rule in instances where the cases on shipboard have not been well isolated during every part of the voyage, and every infectious period of the disease.

ALL THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS

are detained and kept under observation until the effects of the vaccination are shown to be protective, or until the full incubative stage of the disease has passed. In the case of the Nevada, 900 passengers, and in that of the Italia, 549, were vaccinated and held at Hoffman's Island under observation until the protective effects of vaccination had shown themselves. They were sent up to Castle Garden from time to time in delegations of 400 each."

Recurring to the preventive measures that he had taken, the Doctor concluded as follows:

"ONE IMPORTANT FACT

is generally overlooked by the public. New York is not the only port of entry in the United States where emigrants are landed, but all the sanitary evils which follow them are attributed to some fault of the health authorities here. Port Huron, for example, is exceeded only by New York in the number of emigrants it receives. In the quarter ending last month this was 39,000, yet at this place there is no medical inspection at all. These immigrants, coming by way of Quebec and Montreal, are scattered over all of the West and Northwest without the slightest attention being paid to their sanitary condition. The records of

THE BROOKLYN HEALTH BUREAU

show that, from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 28, 401 cases of small-pox were reported in that city. Of that number 345 were taken to the Flatbush Hospital, and 142 patients were left in the city. The total number of fatal cases in the County Hospital was 142. Of those permitted to remain in the city thirty-two died. In 1880 there were only seventeen cases of small-pox. The disease did not make its appearance in Brooklyn last year until July, when two cases were reported. In August there was one case; in September and October, three each month. In November five cases were recorded, and two were fatal. In December there were three cases, none fatal."

ALTHOUGH OVER 30 PER CENT

of the cases reported in this city this year have proved fatal, nevertheless the health officers take a hopeful view of the situation. They find comfort in the fact that they are able to stamp out the scourge when it is discovered in a house before it has attacked more than a few victims. It is shown, too, that, in proportion to its population, New York has really less small-pox at present than most other cities in the United States. It was reported today that more than three cases of small-pox had been developed among the passengers of the steamship Rhenania, which arrived on Sunday, and was detained at quarantine until today for further observation of her passengers and for fumigation. Health-Officer Smith denied the rumor.

IT IS SOMEWHAT SIGNIFICANT

that the Board of Emigration Commissioners will not admit reporters to their meetings. One was held today, but the newspaper men were summarily excluded. It is believed that the Board discussed the importation of infectious disease among other topics brought before it for consideration.

Forty Students of the Keokuk Medical College Infected with Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 29.—Yesterday President Hills, of the Board of Health, had reported to him six cases of small-pox, or some eruptive disease supposed to be small-pox. He at once began to investigate, and at noon today had learned of forty cases, all of the sick ones being medical students in attendance upon the Keokuk Medical College. He called into consultation several physicians with experience in small-pox cases, and they pronounce the disease to be the dreaded scourge in the confluent type. Continuing with his investigations, he learned from the faculty of the college that a small-pox subject had been received from Chicago, but had not been dissected, as the disease was detected on the body before it had been placed upon the dissecting-table. The members of the faculty also aver that the disease is not small-pox, but they cannot name what it is. From a student your correspondent learned that the corpse had been handled by the dissecting class. The blow is a severe one to the medical college, as many students are taking their departure, and none but medical students are down with the disease. The college has been partially quarantined and all cases isolated.

Small-Pox in Thirty-seven Places in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is informed that there is small-pox at thirty-seven places in Illinois, although in about two-thirds of them the disease is under control. The latest locality attacked is Lanark, Carroll County, where the Mayor reports one case.

Small-Pox on the Decrease in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The Health Officer's report shows a material abatement in small-pox the past week. There were thirty-nine new cases, against fifty-four for the preceding week. One hundred and twenty-three cases have been under treatment during the week, of whom thirteen have died and twenty have been discharged. Of all the cases treated so far, 21 per cent have died.

Small-Pox at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Six new cases of small-pox today.

CASUALTIES.

Struck at a Railway Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—At 5 o'clock this evening a wagon containing Levi Gorman, Frank Sprague, Thomas Gannon, and Germaine Quinn, while crossing the track of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, in Minneapolis, was struck by the locomotive of the Short-Line train, which left St. Paul at 4:30 o'clock, and the vehicle, men, and a number of wild turkeys were thrown into the air as if shot from a mortar. The train, which was running at great speed, was stopped, and the injured men cared for by the train-men and several of the passengers. Gorman was conveyed to his residence, No. 611 North Second street, and Gannon and Sprague taken to Dr. Ames' office. Levi Gorman, the most seriously injured of the party, has a deep cut on the top of his head, two inches in length, severe cuts over his right eye and ear, five small cuts on his head, and a serious concussion of the brain. Sprague has a scalp wound two inches in length on the top of his head and a badly contused wound on his right arm, and his right side and spine are also injured. Gannon is a frightful looking object. His face on the right side, from his hair to his chin, is literally skinned, his nose is out of joint, and his left hand and thumb badly sprained. At 9 o'clock Sprague was taken to his home and Gorman was taken to his boarding-house, corner of Sixth street, northeast, and Second avenue. Gorman, who is in a semi-unconscious state, is considered in a critical condition, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Killed by His Own Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—On Monday a party of young men from Columbus gathered in Harris County at Mount Airy for the purpose of going shooting. Among them was Charley Kennon, son of J. H. S. Kennon, a prominent merchant of Columbus. While young Kennon, full of life, was enjoying anticipations of a day of fine sport his gun slipped through his hands and fell on the ground. The hammer struck a piece of wood, causing one of the barrels to be discharged, and the contents were deposited in his abdomen, causing a wound from which he died in five minutes.

A Fall of Sixty Feet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 29.—Ed Ellsworth, a young man aged about 21, a carpenter, who came here yesterday from Clinton Junction, Wis., to work on Wood & Sherwin's refrigerator building, fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, this afternoon, striking on his back and fracturing his spine. He will die.

MATRIMONIAL.

Randolph and Crawford, at Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 29.—Mr. William Tepley Randolph, of Dubuque, was united in matrimony to Miss Harriet Newhall Crawford, second youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. Crawford, a reigning Galena belle, and a representative of one of the oldest and best families in the city. The ceremony took place at half-past 7 o'clock this evening at the South Presbyterian Church, and was performed by the regular pastor, the Rev. A. C. Smith, in the presence of a large and fashionable company, including guests from Chicago, Dubuque, Platteville, and Omaha. The bride was attended by the Misses Annie E. Girdon, of Galena, Emma Meridith and Fanny Weigle, of Dubuque, and her sister, Georgie Crawford. The groom's attendants were Messrs. Lyman W. Seaman, Charles Keller, and Harry Bunting, of Dubuque, and Dr. Will P. Crawford, brother of the bride. Messrs. John Dowling, of Dubuque, Will C. Brand, of Milwaukee, and C. A. Fowler and Sam H. Stillman, of Galena, acted as ushers. A brilliant reception was held at the Crawford mansion from 8 o'clock until 10, and at 10:58 the bride and groom took train for a bridal tour of the East. The presents were numerous, and all costly and beautiful.

FINANCIAL.

The Reading Brewer.

READING, Pa., Dec. 29.—Judgments amounting to $150,000 have been entered here against the estate of Frederick Lauer, the brewer who recently failed. It is agreed to carry on business during the present litigation. All personal property has been levied on.

Twenty Cents on the Dollar.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A meeting of creditors of J. T. Warner & Co. was held this afternoon. The firm made a statement showing assets of $95,000; total liabilities, $345,000, of which $125,000 belongs to the estate of J. T. Warren, deceased, and is a preferred claimed. The firm offers to pay 20 cents on the dollar, and a committee was appointed to consider the proposition.

Horace Hamill.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Horace Hamill, formerly Secretary of the Newton Township (N. J.) Building & Loan Association, owes that organization $30,000, and an additional $30,000 to individuals.

OBITUARY.

Henry S. Moon, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Henry S. Moon, proprietor of Moon's Lake House, Saratoga Lake, while walking with a lady on Philadelphia street at 9 o'clock tonight dropped dead from heart disease, aged 40 years.

R. L. Geddis, the Noted Stock-Breeder of Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—R. L. Geddis, of Geddisburg, the noted stock-breeder of this State, died this morning of typhoid-pneumonia after a brief illness, aged 49.

The Rev. Mr. Matthews.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The Rev. Mr. Matthews, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, died at Yorkville today.

A POPULAR JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 29.—At a special session of the Circuit Court this afternoon, Judge Daniel L. Pratt, who resigns the Judgeship with the outgoing year, was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain as a token of esteem from members of the county bar and officers. Suitable speeches were made by Messrs. C. R. Miller and Clement E. Weaver, to which Judge Pratt made a feeling response.

A Scheme That Didn't Pan Out Well.

San Francisco Post.

"I don't know whether they do it intentionally or not," said young Jack Kanebiter, thoughtfully, "but somehow these newspapers pass around an awful lot of unreliable information."

"How's that?" languidly inquired his running mate, Jim L'Ardida.

"Why, I saw in the Post last week that a poor young fellow in St. Louis borrowed an umbrella of a bank President and the next day returned it."

"Rippin' lie, that!"

"O no! he did really," continued Kanebiter; "he walked into the bank the very next day and returned the umbrella. The President was so much astonished that he called the young man back and made him his cashier at a big salary."

"Because he was so honest, eh?"

"Exactly. So, you see, as I had gotten one of the first editions of the paper, I thought I'd work the same racket before any of the other boys caught on."

"Good scheme!"

"So I rushed around to the Nevada Bank, and asked Louis McLane to lend me an umbrella. There was a Directors' meeting going on at the time, so I thought I had 'em sure."

"What did old moneybags say?"

"He said, 'Why, it isn't going to rain for a month yet.' 'I know what I'm about,' said I; 'just you lend me an umbrella.' So he told a clerk to let me have one, and take $10 for security."

"Great Scott!"

"But that ain't the worst of it. When I looked at the umbrella, I'll be hanged if it wasn't one that McLane had borrowed from me two years ago."

And then they both lit cigarets and mused over the utter unreliability of the press.

NEW YORK.

Denial by Vanderbilt of the Rumor of His Contemplated Retirement.

Auction of Seats for the Opening at Wallack's New Theatre.

Twenty-nine Millions Appropriated to Run the City Next Year.

A Consignment of Russian Jews Started for the West and Southwest.

Assertion that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road Owes Missouri No Money.

Justus Schwab Incontinently Bounced from the Party by His Fellow-Communists.

VANDERBILT.

THE STORY OF HIS RETIREMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Reports were circulated on Wall street yesterday that William H. Vanderbilt was on the point of resigning the control of his system of railroads to his son, Cornelius Vanderbilt. In his will the late Commodore Vanderbilt asked that Cornelius Vanderbilt should succeed his father in the control of the roads, and the rumors, owing to Mr. Vanderbilt's sale of a large block of Central stock a few years ago, and subsequent transactions, gained considerable credence. Mr. Vanderbilt this evening, when asked what truth there was in the reports, replied:

"My son told me of a report to that effect this morning. It is the same in my matters as in everything else. I find I have got to go away from home to get the news. It was just as much news to my son as it was to myself. Why, my dear boy,

I HAVE NOT THOUGHT OF SUCH A THING."

"How do you suppose the rumor started?" asked the reporter.

"It is a Wall street story, and that is about all that is necessary to say about it."

"Ultimately, of course, you will resign control to your son?"

"Like every one else I must do," was the significant response of Mr. Vanderbilt, who added, with a smile: "It is a matter of my boy. Because I relieve myself of a portion of my business it does not signify that I am going to resign my control."

"To change the subject, is the railroad war any nearer an end than it was?"

"I offered to leave the matter to Charles Francis Adams, as you know, but the other lines did not see fit to accept the proposition.

I SHALL TROUBLE MYSELF NO LONGER

about the question. When the opposing lines get ready to settle the difficulties I shall be happy to listen to them, but I shall not bother my brains to hunt up methods to adjust the differences. I did not start the fight, and therefore it is not incumbent on me to end it. It is strange how the stories about me start. The statement that I tried to crowd the business of the Erie off the Ohio Railway lines is entirely without foundation, and Mr. Jewett and myself are the best of friends."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SALE OF SEATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The seats and boxes in Lester Wallack's new theatre were tonight disposed of at auction for the opening night next week. Two boxes brought $300 each, two $100 each, one $130, and one $250. The highest price for orchestra seats was $16, and prices from that down to $4 were freely given. The speculators were present as usual, and got much the best of the sale. The seats in the balcony sold from $11 down to $3 each, and a large share of them went to the speculators. Mr. Moss estimated that the receipts would amount to $10,000, but it was thought by others who undertook to foot up the sales that the aggregate amount would fall short of those figures fully $2,000. The bidders had until Tuesday to pay for their seats. If they are not paid for on that day they will be resold. The first performance in the new theatre will take place on Wednesday evening next, when the "School for Scandal" will be presented, introducing the full strength of Mr. Wallack's company.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

A CONSIGNMENT FOR THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The prospects for the Russian Jew emigrants are brightening. Today over 200 were sent by the Central Railroad, with which the Hebrew Benevolent Society has made a special contract, to different localities in the West and Southwest. Of this number, seventy-eight were taken from Ward's Island, and 140 were those that have arrived within the past ten days. The society above named has provided all of them with clothing and free tickets to their points of destination. They go to Galveston, Dallas, and Austin, in Texas, to Nebraska, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and various points of Michigan and Minnesota. Actual employment is not promised them, but they bear letters from the society to leading Hebrews in the cities and towns to which they are sent, earnestly imploring that the refugees may be given work to prevent their becoming charges upon the authorities. In this way the Hebrews of this city divide the responsibility of providing for their distressed brethren from Russia.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

IT OWES THE STATE OF MISSOURI NOTHING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—John R. Duff, Vice-President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, says, with reference to the alleged statement of Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, that if the company makes default of the January interest on the State aid bonds the State will advertise the road for sale: "The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company is under no obligation to pay the interest referred to. The bonds are bonds of the State of Missouri and not of the railroad company. They amount to $3,000,000, and no more. On the 20th of June, 1881, the railroad company paid $3,000,000 to Phil E. Chappell, the Treasurer of the State, and took a specific receipt from the Treasurer. The $3,000,000 paid was

THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL AND ACCRUED INTEREST

of the bonds. The State of Missouri still has this money. The State paid the July interest on these bonds through the Bank of Commerce, its regular fiscal agency in New York. It is an absurd proposition that, after paying our debt in full, principal and interest, we should continue to pay interest. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company is the only railroad company receiving aid from the State of Missouri which has never defaulted upon the interest. Over $23,000,000 of bonds were issued by the State for her railroads. This particular $3,000,000 of bonds is the only issue upon which the State has never lost a dollar."

THE SOCIALISTS.

THEIR SCREED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—At today's session of the Socialistic-Labor Party's Convention a preamble and resolutions were adopted. The former states that under the capitalistic system the wages of laborers become less than is necessary for their wants; that, when their wages are increased through a protective tariff, their expenses are equally increased; and that when free trade lowers the cost of living wages are also lowered; therefore, the resolutions declare that the tariff question in no way affects the true interests of the laboring population of the country, being a question of more interest to employers, and used by them as an instrument to draw working people into the old parties. "The true protection," the resolution concludes, "lies in the organization of all trades with the ultimate purpose of transferring all instruments of labor into the common property of the people." The convention expelled eighteen members (including Justus H. Schwab) who had been suspended in March last for fraudulently calling themselves "The New York section of the Socialistic Labor party," and issuing cards of membership under that name.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

TWENTY-NINE MILLIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment completed the work of making appropriations for running the city government during 1882. When the amount to be appropriated for the use of the Board of Education came up for consideration the members of the board concurred in the sum of $3,500,000 as being enough for 1882. The Commissioners of Education asked for $3,836,925 of the City of New York in making up the provisional estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The item of $250,000 which Commissioner-of-Public-Works Thompson wanted to use in experiments for preventing the waste of Croton water was cut down to $5,000. The total appropriations for the City Government next year amount to $29,412,831. In 1881 the appropriations were $31,750,205. The sum granted this year is $1,977,198 less than was asked.

ITEMS.

THE STEAMSHIP GELLERT ALL RIGHT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have been informed by cable that the report of the stranding of the Gellert was brought to Cuxhaven by a fisherman who saw the steamer anchored during a fog, and thought she was on the beach. She was in fact anchored in eight fathoms of water, and came to Cuxhaven as soon as the fog lifted.

CALIFORNIA HORSES COMING EAST.

The *Spirit of the Times* says Gov. Stanford, of California, now here, intends sending east next season the flower of his Palo Alto stock.

STREET-CAR ROBBERS.

Money-Boxes Taken from the Drivers in Toledo Wednesday Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—An organized gang of banditti seem to have made a plan for a general raid up the street-cars last night. About 7 o'clock the highwaymen presented their cocked revolvers before a driver of the Erie street car and demanded his money-box, which he quickly gave up. About 10 o'clock a band, perhaps the same one, carried off the money-box of a Summit street car in a similar manner. Later in the evening a like attempt upon the Metropolitan line was frustrated by the presence of a number of men in the car.

SOCIETY.

What the New York Fashionables Are Doing.

New York Sun, Dec. 28.

A few teas, a very elegant and elaborate young ladies' luncheon given in honor of Miss Porter, of Washington, by Mrs. Amos Cotting, with a musical evening at Mrs. Musgrave's, Miss Vanderbilt's wedding, and three dancing class meetings have been almost the only events of the past week.

Mrs. Musgrave's concert on Tuesday evening was a small and early affair, as far as the audience were concerned, but extremely successful from a musical point of view, as nearly all of Col. Mapleson's troupe, including Signora Ferni and Signori Galassi, Del Puente, and Ravelli, were in attendance, and sang several times. Mme. Sacconi also gave one of her beautiful performances on the harp, and Mr. Rufus Hatch Jr. a very amusing burlesque imitation of several well-known actors and lecturers.

The dancing class meetings last week were at Mrs. Parsons' in Madison avenue, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet's, and at Hiaska's rooms.

Opera-going enthusiasm seems suddenly to have blazed up during the last week of the season. The attendance on Wednesday evening, when the first performance of the "Huguenots" took place, was by far the largest and most brilliant of the winter, and the array of beauty, dress, and fashion in the proscenium and artist boxes was a pleasant reminder of old times.

The leading event of the coming week will be the first ball of the F. C. D. C. series, which will be given on Tuesday evening at Delmonico's rooms. Mr. and Miss McAllister, upon whom fall all the labor and responsibilities of these balls, have been besieged for the last three months with applications for membership, and it is feared that the crush on Tuesday night will be something unexampled, even in the history of Delmonico crowds. That the young people will enjoy themselves, however, there can be no doubt, as the F. C. D. C.'s have been the delight of the corps de ballet section of the great world eversince they were first invented.

The reception of Mrs. J. P. Stephens Wednesday, the wedding of Miss May and Mr. W. M. Wright, which will take place very quietly at the residence of Dr. May, on West Nineteenth street, on the 29th, and a few informal dinners and teas are all that the gay world has in anticipation for next week. On the last day of the year there will probably be a very general exodus of Young America to seaside and mountains, as much for the renovation of exhausted nature as to avoid the now almost obsolete custom of New-Year visits. Several very nice parties for the country are now in course of formation, and young men and maidens are looking forward to their New-Year frolic with anticipations of great enjoyment.

The social calendar for January is already well filled up. Several weddings are announced for the month, among which are those of Miss Gandy and Mr. Perkins, Miss Townsend and Mr. Sackett, Miss Montgomery and Mr. Langdon, and Miss Anthon and Mr. Alfred Jones. Two bachelors' balls are expected to take place at the new ball-room of the Brunswick in the course of the month; and these, with the second Patriarchs' on the 9th and another F. C. D. C. on the 23d, to say nothing of a legion of dancing classes every week and several private balls, commencing with that of Mr. Frederic W. Stevens, will supply as much gayety and racketing as can very well be crowded into thirty days and nights.

The rehearsals for the amateur representation of the almost worn-out "Patience" are going on regularly and harmoniously at Chickering Hall. The ranks of the twenty lovesick maidens are being daily swelled by new recruits. Among those who have been added within the last week are Miss Emily Neilson, Miss Gertrude Cheever, Miss Jeannie Turnure, Miss Fanny Swan, and Miss Lucy Work. Mrs. Belmont Purdy, Miss Fanny Bininger, and Mrs. Eugene Cruger take the parts of the three leading damsels, and the dragoon chorus has been reinforced by the addition of Messrs. Rutherford, Cutting, Spencer, Turnure, and Wyllys Betts.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adeline Post, a daughter of the late Mr. Jotham Post, to Mr. Reubel, of Paris.

An engagement is also announced between Miss Fanny Morris, the sister of Mrs. George Robbins, and Mr. Cabot Ward.

The engagement of Mrs. Foster Swift, the widow of Dr. J. Foster Swift, for so many years an eminent physician in this city, to Mr. Winslow Paige, of Albany, was announced to the friends of Mrs. Swift a few days since.

Solitaire diamonds in ordinary nineteenth century settings have already become monotonous as pledges of love and fidelity from a lover to his betrothed. The latest novelty in engagement rings is one that has recently been presented to Miss Annette Wetmore by her fiancé. The jewel is a diamond of rare brilliancy and of the purest water, and is said to have once belonged to the crown jewels of Austria. The setting is antique, and the ring, exactly as it now is, is declared to be over 300 years old.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Arrived, the Suevia, the Persian Monarch, and the Alaska.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The German steamer Katie, Capt. Weiss, from New York Nov. 18 for Copenhagen and Stettin, before reported disabled, arrived at Queenstown this evening in tow. Her decks were swept and her rudder lost.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The Rev. Charles Wesley Howes, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church of this city, committed suicide in Oakland yesterday by cutting his throat. He had recently shown symptoms of mental derangement.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

E. A. Doolittle, whose skull was fractured by a fall as detailed elsewhere, died at the hospital last night.

A Rat in a Bottle.

Philadelphia Press.

A female rat was recently caught by a youthful hunter of North Second street, who earns many an honest penny by selling his prizes to Mr. Cills, the serpent-charmer. The latter purchased the unlucky rat from her captor, and was about to hand her over to the tender mercies of a huge turtle-headed snake when he perceived that she was in an interesting condition, and it occurred to him that in a few days the rat would be the mother of several little rats, and there would be so many more for his snakes. Procuring a large box, he wired it in such a way that the animal could not escape, and putting Mrs. Rat inside, he carried her new abode down stairs to the cellar and left her to her maternal duties. The next morning five little rodents were huddled at the side of their mother. A couple of weeks passed, and the captive family were all in a flourishing condition, but one evening their owner noticed when he went to feed them that the mother had knawed a small hole in the side of her prison, and on counting the progeny he likewise perceived that one of the infants had escaped. "I nailed a piece of tin over the hole," said Mr. Cills, "and was about leaving the cellar when I heard a squeaking noise in the midst of a lot of empty beer bottles which were standing in a corner of the cellar. I moved one of the bottles and saw that something was jumping up and down inside it, and what should that something be but my young rat. The little fellow had jumped down the neck of the bottle and couldn't climb out again, the sides being too slippery, I suppose. Curious to see what the mother would do, I placed the bottle containing the young 'un in the cage, in such a way, however, that it could not be knocked over. Later in the evening I went to see how things were getting on, and I found that several pieces of food had been dropped down the neck of the bottle by the mother. After another week had passed the young rat had so increased in size that all chance of its leaving its crystal dungeon was precluded, and so I placed the bottle on one side so that the mother could feed her little one more comfortably. She has evidently taken the best care of it, for he is so fat that he can no longer turn himself round. I was puzzled for some time as to how he got his drink, but one day I approached cautiously and found the old rat busily engaged in dipping her tail in the saucer of water and then shoving it down the neck of the bottle for the young 'un to suck. Of course the other little rats have been long ago swallowed by my snakes, but the mother rat and the little one in the beer-bottle I am preserving for awhile as a curiosity."

A NOVEL CREMATION.

Risks in Graveyard Companies Amounting to a Quarter of a Million Destroyed—Dupes of the Insurance Sharks Join Together and Burn Their Policies.

Dispatch to Philadelphia Times.

READING, Pa., Dec. 24.—Death-bed insurance received a severe blow in this locality today by the demonstration held at Heydt's Tavern, in District Township, twenty-two miles east of this city, where policies representing an aggregate value of $250,000 were burned. Thomas Heydt, a man of large influence in this section of the county, who held insurances to the amount of $25,000 upon the lives of aged people, was swindled by the insurance sharks out of several thousand dollars. Being a man of means, the insurance companies took advantage of the fact upon seeing his willingness to pay the assessments, and they were piled in upon him to the extent of $150 per month. Finally, when one of his risks died, upon which he had an insurance of $4,000 he was unable to obtain any satisfaction whatever from the company which had issued the policy until after a period of five and a half months, during which time he continued to pay his assessments upon the same policy. Becoming impatient of delay, he visited Harrisburg, accompanied by several of his neighbors. The company in which he was insured was the Pennsylvania Mutual Assessment Insurance Company, of Harrisburg, and he succeeded, after a most persistent course, in frightening the officers into paying him the $197 in full settlement.

Mr. Heydt became so much incensed by this action that he determined upon publicly burning all other policies held by him. He invited his neighbors to join in the demonstration. A number of them expressed their intention of following his example. As several hundred thousands of dollars of speculative insurance are held in the township, a grand demonstration was expected. A postponement from the time originally agreed upon, on account of inclement weather, was agreed upon, until today, when there was a large gathering at the old hostelrie in District, kept by Henry S. Heydt, a cousin of Thomas Heydt, the projector of the cremation. Early in the day people commenced to arrive, on foot and in vehicles, and by 2 o'clock this afternoon Heydt's Tavern and vicinity presented a lively appearance. By this time a large delegation of policy-holders and others arrived from Hereford and Long Swamp, headed by the Union Cornet Band of Hoff Church. Four gaily-caparisoned horses drew the band-wagon, and a long train of vehicles followed. Previous to the arrival of the party preparations for the cremation had been actively going on. The representatives of a number of the leading families of District and adjacent townships assembled in a large hall in the hotel. The total amount of insurance held by them was about $250,000, in a number of companies.

The policies, together with the assessment notices received during the present year, were handed over to the secretaries of the meeting, which were officered as follows: President, Thomas Heydt; Vice-Presidents, Charles Boyer, Jefferson Rauch, Jacob Dieroff, Jacob Fronhiser, Joseph Kemp, Daniel Haag, Conrad Ely, Abraham Benfield, John Heydt, M. H. Landis, Jerome Reichert, Samuel Herbst, James Schaefer, James Reppert; Secretaries, N. Heydt, Peter Dotter, Adam Mensch. The persons present related their experience, showing that many of them had been reduced to poverty by their efforts to pay the numerous assessments. Some had borrowed money from friends and relatives to meet their assessments, and were left in sad straits. The President, Thomas Heydt, an elderly man with white locks, stated that the amount of money foolishly paid into the assessment companies in his section would be sufficient to build a railroad connecting them with the outside world.

After a number of short speeches there was a procession through the village, and finally a halt in front of the hotel.

The policies, strung together, were fastened upon a pole erected in the centre of the cross-roads, and a little niece of the proprietor of the hotel applied a torch to the bundles of policies. There was a bright blaze, which lasted for several minutes, the policies having been saturated with coal-oil. The band played a lively air, to the music of which Mr. Heydt and a number of his neighbors danced about the pole, forming all hands around. An adjournment to the hotel took place, where a collation was served and a general jollification took place. This evening a ball wound up the festivities, in which the entire neighborhood participated, and thus ended the first public burning of insurance policies in force that has taken place in this country. The match was struck at 4 o'clock.

Solidifying Petroleum for Transportation.

London Times.

According to a St. Petersburg paper, a German, Herr P. N. Dittmar, has practically solved the problem of rendering petroleum solid—a problem considerably studied by chemists of late in view of the large question of transport. A company has been formed in Russia to work the patent when completed. The transformation of the substance will not cost more than about 3d per 36 lbs (six kopecs per pood), whereas the casks now used increase the cost of petroleum about 2s 4d for the same quantity (55 kopecks per pood), leakage not considered. The mode of treatment is not yet disclosed, and chemists to whom small samples of the solid petroleum have been sent have not been able to make out the nature of the foreign substances that are added in a proportion of 2 or at most 3 per cent to solidify the petroleum. The reporter of the St. Petersburg paper saw the product; he says it is of a wine-yellow color, and has the consistency of very stiff gelatine; it can be kneaded with the fingers like wax, and is yet somewhat breakable. A small piece of the thickness of a lead-pencil and about an inch long could be lit at one end and held with the fingers. It melted like wax, and it was only after a little while, when hot drops ran down, that the flame had to be blown out. The danger of fire is considerably less than with liquid petroleum. The product can be easily liquefied when required by the addition of vinegar, and the process is rapid. The vinegar in time separates out below and the petroleum above. It is not stated whether the same vinegar can be used repeatedly. It appears that the higher and low-boiling hydrocarbons in crude naphtha are not affected by the solidifying agent, in which case the costly apparatus for fractional distillation might be dispensed with. The advantages of solid petroleum would be peculiarly felt in regions like the Caucasus, where the naphtha industry suffers through the dearth of suitable wood for barrels.

Blaine and Arthur.

"Perley," in his Washington letter to the Boston *Journal*, says of Mr. Blaine's recent reception: "A bountiful collation was served in the dining-room. When Mr. Blaine escorted President Arthur to the table he handed him a glass of punch, saying: 'Mr. President, I drink to the success of your Administration.' 'And I, in return,' remarked the President, 'drink to the success of yours.' This reminded a gentleman present of an incident at the Yorktown celebration. A few gentlemen were speaking one night of the bi-centennial, a hundred years hence, when President Arthur remarked: 'One of your great-grandchildren will be President then, Mr. Blaine.' 'Ah!' replied the Secretary, 'I don't propose to wait that long.'"

An Extraordinary Rumor Indeed.

London Telegraph.

An extraordinary rumor reaches us from Berlin—nothing less than that it is seriously contemplated to transfer the Papal See from Rome to Fulda, in Germany. When, at the beginning of the present year, the idea of leaving Rome came into the foreground, Malta, it is said, was chosen as the spot where the Papacy was to find refuge and independence; but that suggestion was abandoned, and then Avignon, Trieste, and a certain town in Spain were severally thought of. Neither France nor Austria showed any enthusiasm in the matter, and besides the recent visit of the King of Italy to Vienna on the one hand, and the appointment of M. Paul Bert as the French Minister of Public Worship on the other, put an end to these plans. M. Depretis, moreover, peremptorily rejected the proposal that Italy should surrender its territorial rights over the Leonine City, and allow the formation of a miniature sovereignty outside the Italian Capital, and hence it is pretended Pope Leo XIII. conceived the bold idea of making a portion of Protestant Germany his own headquarters. It was urged that the real repugnance of Germany to the Papacy was that it was a foreign establishment, and that the Prussian Government might easily concede to the Primate of the Catholic Church living in Germany, privileges which is refused to one residing in the Vatican, and besides, could not the Pope help the Chancellor by obtaining for him a majority in the Reichstag? It is alleged that Prince Hohenlohe has been acting as intermediary with Prince Bismarck, and the fact is mentioned that Prince Hohenlohe, now in Berlin the first time for many years, on Saturday dined with the Emperor, which may indeed be a sign of improved relations between the Vatican and Berlin; but, still, thence to the Papal See of Fulda is, indeed, as the Scotch say, "a far cry."

MRS. GAINES' SUITS.

The Crescent City Rejoicing in the Belief that They Are Ended at Last.

New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.

The decision telegraphed yesterday of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Davis against Gaines is one of vast importance and interest to this city and people. Justice Wood has commended himself to the gratitude and high appreciation of our long-afflicted and persecuted community by this able and lucid exposition of what always appeared to our State courts and people to be a demand of equity and justice, that the purchasers of property, forty years ago, under a will probated and administered by lawful executors in our State courts should be protected from ouster and ruinous damages through the discovery and probate, thirty or forty years after, of a second will.

This assumed will was probated as a lost or destroyed will at least forty years after the first will—with full notice to the whole world, and, in fact, against every effort to set it aside—was executed, and by a decision of a competent court, all the property of the testator was sold at public vendue. Under this new imaginary will suits were brought against the parties who had purchased this property, and through the zeal, energy, and pertinacity of a remarkable woman, claiming to be sole heir under the said assumed will, judgments of ouster and for fruits and revenues have been rendered against this city and many of her citizens, amounting to millions. The United States Circuit Judge has rendered these judgments. A large number of our people have been impoverished by them. The amount claimed of the city alone would sum up about $3,000,000.

A majority of the parties against whom these judgments were rendered regarded it as a favor and mercy to pay Mrs. Gaines the full value of the property to be quieted in their title, provided they were relieved of her claim for fruits and revenues during the time they possessed the same under titles now declared by the United States Supreme Court to be good and valid. These parties hold warrantee titles from the city, which sold the property more than thirty years ago. The city will be relieved of all such claims now. The unfortunate victims of this stupendous legal or judicial fraud or error have little chance or hope of recovering back their money. All that has been paid to quiet titles held under the first will has "gone where the woodbine twineth." And even the venerable plaintiff, whose marvelous and eventful career of pertinacious litigation is familiar to the public, has derived little profit from this result of her marvelous zeal and tenacity. Into the great and insatiable maw of speculators, shavers, lawyers, Court Commissioners, and officials has poured this Pactolean stream of wealth, all derived from a now discovered judicial error. In view of so sudden stupendous a development, the memorable words of Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court in regard to this claim are brought vividly to our recollection; Justice Grier in Gaines against Hennen, in 1860, 24 Howard, says:

"I wholly dissent from the opinion of the majority of the court in this case, both as to the law and the facts, but I do not think it necessary to vindicate my opinion by again presenting to the public view a history of the scandalous gossip which has been buried under the dust of a half century, and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so. I therefore dismiss the case, as I hope, for the last time, with the single remark that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations, or inventions of senile gossips, after forty-five years, to disturb the titles and possessions of bona fide purchasers, without notice, of an apparently indefeasible legal title, *haud equidem invideo, miror magis.*"

CANNIBAL CONVERTS.

Barbarities Committed in a Pacific Island Group.

San Francisco Chronicle.

In July last attention was called to a massacre which took place at Taputoonea, one of the islands of the Gilbert group, situated between latitude 1 deg. south, and 2 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 172 deg. and 174 deg. 30 min. east. This slaughter of natives was conducted under the direction of Kabu, a native of the Sandwich Islands. Kabu was an ordained missionary from one of the proselytising societies having its headquarters at Honolulu. The horrible incidents which occurred at the massacre having never been fully detailed, a *Chronicle* representative yesterday visited the American schooner Pannonia, which has lately returned from a cruise among the Line Islands and Fiji, and obtained the following information: The man Kabu came to Taputoonea in the Hawaiian Government schooner Storm Bird about two years ago. He succeeded in converting a number of the natives, in fact, a large majority of them. As recompense for his evangelical labors he received quantities of copra (dried cocoanut), pearl, and turtle-shells, which he sold to the trading schooners belonging to Sidney, which cruise in the South Seas. In March last his demands became so exorbitant and oppressive that the people living on the south side of the island refused to meet the calls. Kabu, the missionary and God-fearing Kanaka, armed his followers with guns, clubs, and spears, and attacked the perverts.

The horrible atrocities that followed were related by a survivor to some white men who live on one of the islands to the north of the group. All the old instincts of cannibalism were aroused in these fiends. The women were outraged and the bodies, with those of young children, were eaten. After the cravings of these inhuman wretches had been satiated the bodies were piled up in a house, and the ghastly funeral pyre was fired by the hand of the miscreant Kabu. When the British schooner Elizabeth was at the island the decomposing remains were still visible, emitting a horrible stench. In July the Storm Bird again visited the Gilbert group, and carried Kabu to Honolulu, presumably to report on his conduct. The investigation, however, was never made public. Kabu returned to Taputoonea by the Storm Bird invested with the office of a bishop. He still resides on the island, carrying on trade and converting the heathen.

The missionaries on the various islands in the Pacific all engage in trading, their converts bringing them copra, shells, and other products, which are bought by the traders. There is a group of islands known as the Solomon, the inhabitants of which are extremely ferocious and still retain their man-eating habits. Upon this group no missionaries land. These natives in June last murdered a Lieutenant and a boat's crew belonging to the British war schooner Sandfly. Some time afterward the war-ship Beagle came from Australia and shelled their villages, but did not capture the murderers.

The Romance of Tobacco Shops.

Paris Letter to London Globe.

M. Louis Legrand, who sits in the Chamber of Deputies for Valenciennes, has proposed that the right of opening a tobacco shop under the Government monopoly should no longer constitute a privilege accorded by the Minister of Finance, but a source of revenue by being put up to public auction. The proposition has been accepted by the Chamber, and will be considered by a parliamentary committee, whose report will seal its fate. There have been many abuses, and very often the burger de tabac has been given away in anything but a creditable manner, raising a storm in the columns of the daily journals. There is, for instance, the legend of that leader of ton, the Marquise de X——, who was present one night under the Empire at one of the grand balls given by the Senate in the Palace of the Luxembourg. She took refuge from the overheated atmosphere of the ball-room on the broad terrace of the Orangerie, and was joined by the Minister of Finance, who offered his arm. They walked up and down chatting away until the lady stopped her companion and asked him what the red light was which shone dimly through the green foliage of the trees on the boulevard. The Minister said that it was a tobacco shop, and he then proceeded to explain all the advantages derived by the lessees of these *bureaux de tabac*, who share the Government monopoly. The Marquise, interested by all the details, made up a most winning smile, and declared that she must have her name put down on the list. The story relates that on the following morning a square envelope of official form was brought to the lady, who screamed with delight when she saw that she had the permission to open a tobacco shop. The privilege was taken advantage of, and a handsome shop was fitted up. It was let to someone, and subsequent reverses have made the lady congratulate herself on having found favor in the eyes of his Excellency.

The bureau de tabac is the ambition of every solicitor. The Government clerk, who has spent his life in the offices of the State, who has worn himself out, and finds that the pittance allowed him under the name of a pension is not enough to keep himself and family, endeavors to obtain sufficient interest to claim a license to sell tobacco. There is a deputy living who, banished under the Empire, punished the despot by leaving him his wife and daughter without resources. The lady was reduced to a state of poverty bordering on starvation. She wrote to her husband but received no reply; the most touching appeals were left unheeded. Finally she was induced to apply to the Emperor. Napoleon III. could never refuse a request made to him by any one who was really in want. He hastened to give the petitioner a tobacco-shop, which enabled her to bring up her daughter and return good for evil by sending small sums of money to the exile. When the fiery Republican returned he was one of the first to denounce the Empire. His name was mentioned at that turbulent sitting of the National Assembly at Bordeaux, when M. Conti, the Imperialist, was nearly torn to pieces for his defence of the deceased régime, and the Republicans rose as a man against him as he cried out, "Rendez votre bureau de tabac!" and confounded one of his opponents. Recently a tobacconist's shop was given as a sop to the son of Frederic Sauvage, the inventor of the screw propeller, whose name had been forgotten until the town of Boulogne remembered that he had been one of its children, and determined to erect a statue to his memory. A large sum of money was expended in honoring the name of Sauvage, but many declared that the amount would have been more appropriately applied in assisting the son, who, though a sculptor, had not even been favored with an order for the statue of his father. Tardy reparation was made, and the son was given a privilege under the tobacco monopoly which will bring him in about $125 per annum. An inquiry opened some time since as to the claims of the different persons who have been nominated during the last five-and-twenty years has been productive of many startling facts, and the proposition of the Deputy for Valenciennes has been brought forward at a moment when public opinion has been called to some flagrant abuses amply justifying such an idea as that of inviting tenders, or offering for sale by public auction the right of selling the fragrant weed. The proposition will effectually prevent all abuses, but at the same time it will dash the hopes of those who have been waiting year after year, perplexed with each change of Ministry, anticipating permission to open the long-coveted establishment.

THEEBAW.

Parsee Actors Playing Before Burmah's Despot under Difficulties.

Bombay Gazette.

A correspondent of the *Jame-i-Jamshed*, writing from Mandalay, gives an interesting account of dramatic performances given in the Capital of King Theebaw by the members of the Victoria theatrical company, of Bombay. The King sent two officers to receive them, and Sheik Moolla Ismail Ibrahim, a great contractor and merchant of this city, paid them Rs. 12,800, the balance of Rs. 26,000, for which they had engaged to give twenty-five performances. They visited the Prime Minister and made him the presents they had brought with them, and had a conversation with the Prime Minister. Before being admitted into his presence they had to take their boots off, and had to approach him in the attitude of quadrupeds, with their hands resting on the ground. The conversation with the Prime Minister was carried on while they were leaning in that position, and none of them dared look up at him. They afterwards accompanied him to the stage erected in the palace. It was pronounced to be unfit for the company's purposes, and by order of the King a temporary theatre was erected for them in a convenient place in the course of twelve days and lighted with gas. A few days afterwards the company gave their first performance in Hindoostanee, the play being entitled "Sumfoon Sooleyman." The King intended to be present at the performance, and special preparations had been made for his Majesty, but at 7 p. m. intimation was received that it was not considered an auspicious evening for his Majesty to leave the palace. An amusing instance might be given of the deep-rooted prejudice regarding good omens among the Burmese. A few days ago a boat race was got up for the amusement of his Majesty at a cost of Rs. 250,000, of which Rs. 50,000 were expended upon the construction of the platform whence his Majesty was to see the races. Guards of honor were ready to receive his Majesty, and every other preparation had been completed, but intimation was received at the last moment that the time was not auspicious for his Majesty to leave the palace. The races were, however, started, and the Ministers and the people enjoyed the fun at a cost of Rs. 250,000 to the state. In the same way, as his Majesty could not attend the performance given by the Victoria theatrical company on the evening which had been set, it was witnessed by the Ministers and others. The King, accompanied by his sister Queen, his stepsister, attended the performance given on the ensuing day. A platform fifteen feet high had been specially erected for his accommodation. On a level five feet lower were placed the members of his body-guard, and five feet lower still were the Ministers and officers of state. No chairs were used. Their Majesties sat on a rich crimson velvet carpet and cushions. All others—that is, the Ministers, the officers of state, the members of the body-guard, etc.—knelt down on their hands, which rested on the ground, and they had to remain in this position from the commencement of the performance at 7 p. m. until its close at 10 p. m. The theatre was surrounded by the King's regiments, and a detachment of fifty men, under an officer, was stationed upon the stage itself. A hundred copies of a Burmese translation of the play had been printed at the King's printing-press and distributed among those present at the performance. On the following day the play of "Goolai-Bakavlee" was performed in the presence of the King and Queen, who sat out the whole play, but did not stay for the "farce" that followed it. At the first performance before the Ministers the actors did not take their boots off, but had to do so before the King, as well as to make three obeisances to his Majesty on coming upon and going off the stage. No weapon was to be carried by the actors, nor were they at liberty to let off crackers in the midst of the exhibition of mechanical contrivances.

Mark Hopkins' Estate—An Administrator's Bond of Thirteen Millions of Dollars.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Since the proceedings instituted about two years ago to compel Mrs. Hopkins, the widow of Mark Hopkins, to render an account of her management as Administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, subjects connected with the administration have claimed the attention of the Probate Court almost constantly. One result of the litigation was the removal of Mrs. Hopkins as Administratrix by order of Judge Halsey. No sooner had this been done than the contest in court was renewed with greater activity than before. The right of Moses Hopkins, brother of deceased, to succeed Mrs. Hopkins, was vigorously resisted, but the court, Judge Finn, presiding, finally decided in his favor. Then came the question of security for faithful administration. The court fixed the amount of the bond at $13,000,000, but as there was some delay in presenting the bond for approval, measures were introduced to place the affairs of the estate in the hands of the Public Administrator. The court, however, did not attach much importance to the claims of the public officer, and this branch of the contest was brief. On the 23d inst. the bonds for $13,000,000, with Moses Hopkins, principal, and Mary S. Hopkins and Charles Crocker as sureties, was submitted to Judge Finn for approval. G. Frank Smith, representing Samuel F. Hopkins, desired an examination of sureties to ascertain if they were worth the amount required by law. The inquiry was conducted by Judge Finn, in Chambers, with W. H. L. Barnes as the representative of Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Crocker. The evidence was of a character to convince Judge Finn that the security, at the least valuation, was ample. The Judge estimated the Hopkins mansion and grounds in this city to be worth $500,000, although the actual valuation is known to be very much greater. Other real estate in the city was estimated on the same basis to be worth something in excess of $400,000.

A point was urged in objection to Mrs. Hopkins as surety on the bond that she was an interested party, but it was not effective. When Mrs. Hopkins was appointed administratrix she gave a bond of $10,000,000, with Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker as sureties. That bond still holds good. Judge Finn today approved the bond of Moses Hopkins. He estimates that there is a responsibility of $20,000,000 for the faithful management of the undistributed portion of the estate. The value of the estate to be distributed is about $6,500,000. The condition of the bond is simply this: If Moses Hopkins, as administrator of the estate of Mark Hopkins, deceased, shall faithfully execute the duties of the trust, according to law, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be in full force and effect.

An Incident of Life in Ireland.

Tipperary Correspondence Cork Examiner.

An extraordinary affair took place yesterday outside the chapel of Templebraden, County Limerick. It will be remembered that Mr. Heffernan Considine, of Derk, has recently taken action against some of his tenantry for nonpayment of one year's rent. Mr. H. Considine Jr., Mrs. Considine, and the Misses Considine attended as usual at Templebraden Chapel on yesterday. Immediately after mass an immense crowd of people proceeded to Mr. Considine's carriage and began chaffing the coachman (Cosgrave), who at once became irritated at the proceedings. Mud was then flung at Cosgrave and great shouting and bawling commenced. The people in great numbers collected, and the coachman's hat, besmeared with puddle and dirt, was knocked off. Mr. Considine's steward next appeared on the scene and he was hooted and groaned. Excitement now ran to a more dangerous and higher pitch. Stones were taken up and the steward was struck on the right side with a stone, and when falling was struck on the left, which put him tottering back on the ground. Mr. Considine Jr. now appeared and was made the occasion of a still stronger display of feeling. He was groaned, hooted, called opprobrious epithets, and was made a target of. He again and again appealed to the people to let him pass on to his carriage, but his appeals were in vain. He was pelted with mud and stones. Mrs. Considine and her daughter were freely pelted at and their dresses were all covered with mud. A stone was flung at Mr. Considine, but hit Mrs. Considine on the chest, and this, when observed by the people, had the effect of quieting somewhat their ardor, for the shouting kept up with "don't mind the ladies." After a considerable time, and with much difficulty, Mr. Considine and his party were enabled to drive away, amidst the groans and shouts of the people.

A Voice from a Well at Midnight.

New Haven (Conn.) Journal.

Edward Mooney, the only surviving member of the Mooney family, who were among the victims of the Wallingford tornado, tumbled into an old unused well in Mt. Carmel one very dark night recently. The well had not been used for forty years, and is about forty feet deep and very narrow. Mooney shouted and shouted for about an hour. Women living near heard him, but thought it in truth and verily a voice from the tomb, and that it was a ghost's cry, and dared not stir hand or foot. Finally men heard the cries, and, after much perplexity, found that the voice came from the old well, and Mooney was fished out, overjoyed to be rescued and find that he was only a little bruised.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "The Phœnix."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Emelie Melville Opera Company. "Patience."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. AND A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st.—Installation of officers for the ensuing year takes place this (Friday) evening at 7:30 p. m. Members are requested to be present without further notice.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

HOME LODGE, 508, F. AND A. M.—Regular communication will be held Friday evening, Dec. 30, at their hall, 1st and 148 Twenty-second-st. There will be important business, and it is the desire to have all members attend.
E. M. HORTON, W. M.
J. I. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1881.

EVERY Judge in Cook County who may in the future feel inclined to suspend sentence on receiving a plea of guilty is respectfully invited to consult the New York case of The People vs. Morrisette, in 20 How. Pr., 118. In that case the Court held:

> The Court has no power to suspend sentence indefinitely on receiving a plea of guilty.

This decision was reached on an appeal by a prosecuting attorney from the decision of the Court below. In this State, the people have no recourse from an unjust or unlawful decision of the Judge below. This fact should make the Judges extremely careful how they prejudice the rights of the people by extending pardons to confessed felons.

MR. PIGOTT, ex-editor of an Irish newspaper, asserts that Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land-League fund contributed by American-Irish, and scarcely a penny of it by Irish-Irish, exacts a salary of £2,000 a year, and as much more for his expenses in Paris. This would be $10,000 for salary and $10,000 for expenses—or $20,000 a year in all. If what Pigott alleges is true, it is a shameful waste of the contributions of the American-Irish, little less in a moral point of view than embezzlement. It is doubtful if Egan earned one-tenth of the sum he is charged with taking from the donations before he became Treasurer of the Land-League fund. Pigott, however, may have exaggerated the amount that Egan is pocketing.

NONE of the Washington statesmen have formulated a plan of civil-service reform which seems to meet the exigencies as well as that proposed by Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A summary of the plan is as follows:

1. The establishment of a term of office of four years for subordinate officers, clerks, and employés.
2. Requiring all applicants for appointment to be well indorsed as to character, and to stand a proper examination as to attainments.
3. A temporary appointment for one year on trial.
4. If found worthy, the temporary officer or clerk to be appointed for three years, the balance of a regular term of four years.
5. The officer or clerk to be eligible for reappointment.
6. As a stimulus to the exercise of marked capacity, fidelity, and zeal in the service, the pay of 10 per cent of the clerks of each bureau to be increased 5 per cent upon proper certificates at the commencement of each fiscal year.
7. Promotions to be upon merit, ascertained by examination and certified to by the head of the bureau.
8. Causes for removal to be dishonesty, incapacity, neglect of duty, insubordination, intemperance, immorality, or inability.
9. Persons retiring without fault to receive an honorable discharge.
10. Subordinate officers, clerks, and employés, retired without fault after a service of four years, to receive retiring pay equal to one month's pay for each year, and pro rata for each fraction of a year of service.

The Commissioner thinks that heads of divisions and persons occupying confidential relations to heads of departments and bureaus should be subject to change for reasons satisfactory to the head of the department, and we believe none are disposed to question the judiciousness of that policy.

THE alertness with which the "old crowd" turn up as place-hunters since Mr. Arthur has assumed the office of President is simply astonishing. Mullett is the latest resurrection, and, after him, nobody will be surprised if even Belknap and Babcock urge their claims for consideration. As reported from Washington, Mullett's scheme is to have his partner and tool appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and himself made Superintendent of Public Buildings, with a compensation in *fees* or commissions on the cost of erecting public structures, and there is no architect in America that can make a public building cost as much as Mullett. There are pending projects for the erection of nearly a hundred new Government buildings throughout the country not a dozen of which are really needed, and Mullett could easily obtain $50,000 a year out of these nefarious jobs. Mullett is the man responsible for numerous architectural abominations and disgraces which resemble the Chicago Custom-House in general appearance and character. It was his management, if not his connivance, which inflicted upon the Chicago people rotten Cincinnati stone and insecure foundations, and upon the Government an extra cost of many thousands to make good these defects. He imported granit from Maine to build the Cincinnati Court-House, but in a crooked deal with the contractor, Mueller, he palmed off a decaying material called stone upon this city, and howled for a third term of the Administration which permitted the swindle. He went out of office in bad odor, but confidently files an application for a new appointment under the present Administration which will enable him to control the public buildings of the whole country. We think it is fair to presume that Mullett relies upon the assistance of Gen. Grant to secure a favorable hearing for his impertinent application; we know of no other person of influence who would sustain him, and can scarcely believe that he would apply without some such backing. It is to be hoped, however, that Arthur, for his own sake as well as for the public interest, will refuse to listen to the "old crowd" in this case at least.

MR. JOHN LYLE KING saw fit to say in arguing his motion for a new trial in the case of Prince Albert Jones, once convicted of manslaughter and once convicted of murder, that "This case has been more vigorously prosecuted in the newspapers than in the court." With the exception that it has been prosecuted in the court as vigorously as the law and the amazing interpretations of it by the courts would allow this statement is literally true. This is precisely the reason THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has called public attention to the matter. The proceedings in the Prince Albert Jones case furnish an excellent commentary on the methods of criminal procedure in Illinois. Prince Albert Jones killed his brother more than two years ago. There were some palliating circumstances in the case, and the State's Attorney had him indicted for manslaughter. On the trial of this indictment evidence tending to show malice and material to the prosecution was ruled out, on the ground that it was not relevant to the charge. Notwithstanding, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. A new trial was demanded and granted. The State's-Attorney then nolle pros'd the indictment for manslaughter and had the prisoner indicted for murder. A second verdict of guilty was found, and the sentence fixed at imprisonment for life. Now defendant's counsel demand a *third* trial—a thing never conceded to any man in this county. The grounds of the motion for a new trial are:

1. New evidence.
2. That the plea of not guilty was improperly entered.
3. That the ante-mortem statement of the murdered man was improperly admitted.
4. That the conviction was not supported by the evidence.

The new evidence, it is admitted, is cumulative, and in every principle of law is not sufficient reason for a new trial. The second and third causes alleged are quirks and quibbles, not going to the substantial merits of the case; and the fourth allegation is contradicted by the verdicts of two lawful juries, which found the evidence sufficient to justify a conviction first for manslaughter, and then for murder. But if Prince Albert does not get a third trial his case will be further heard from in the Supreme Court. His colored fellow-citizens have subscribed a purse to meet the expenses of his defense, and we shall be very much surprised if he sees the inside of the penitentiary until the last penny of that fund and all the other available resources of the defendant are exhausted.

A POLICY OF RUIN.

Doubtless Secretary Folger thought when he recommended the retirement of silver certificates, the discontinuance of the coinage of silver dollars, and the abolition of the greenback as a legal tender, that gold would continue to flow to these shores from England, France, and Germany forever. Doubtless, had he been familiar with the laws of trade and finance, he would have thought no such thing. It is by no means improbable that before a year gold will be flowing the other way. Already our agricultural exports have fallen off considerably by reason of short crops, and they will likely fall off largely during the year 1882. Meantime, inflated prices here tend to stimulate imports. With a growing volume of imports and a decreasing volume of exports, the balance of trade will soon be against us, and gold will begin to flow out to Europe. Menaced by this prospective state of trade in the near future, the Secretary's recommendations are simply suicidal. Should they be adopted even now, a panic would inevitably result; and their adoption simultaneously with the establishment of an adverse balance of trade would certainly produce a commercial revulsion of the most widespread and serious character.

The price of commodities is measured by the quantity of the circulating medium. In the case of the United States the quantity has been largely augmented by an inflow of foreign gold—an inflow continuing for years, and prices of commodities have advanced accordingly. But they have now advanced to a point which tends to check the inflow of gold. Purchasers of commodities avoid dear markets, and as the scale of prices advances the volume of exports decreases. The United States is no longer a favorable market in which to buy; hence the exports fall off. On the other hand, it is an excellent market in which to sell; hence the imports continue to be large.

The movement of gold between countries holding commercial relations regulates itself. Into the cheap market everybody rushes to buy, leaving gold in exchange. Soon the cheap market feels the stimulus of its increased volume of circulating medium; prices go up until at a certain point—the point above the average of markets—they become prohibitory of sales. Then gold ceases to flow in, because commodities cease to be exported. And as trade is never in exact equilibrium the gold which has been flowing in soon begins to flow out to pay balances incurred for purchases, and a decline in prices sets in, which will be in approximate ratio to the decrease in the volume of circulating medium.

This latter is the condition of trade which we are approaching. Our exports are checked by the growing dearness of our markets. But our imports continue large for the very same reason that our exports decline—namely: the high prices of commodities. For high-priced commodities involve high wages, and high wages stimulate consumption of foreign goods. In a word, we eat, drink, and wear as much as ever, but produce no more than formerly—consume as much and sell less.

In the face of this prospective situation, now near at hand, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes arbitrarily to reduce that portion of the volume of our circulating medium which would remain at home to arrest or modify the decline of prices which must inevitably ensue upon the outflow of gold. In a word, the Secretary proposes to burn the currency candle at both ends. While Europe bleeds one arm of the patient Mr. Folger would bleed the other. The result would of course be exhaustion. The decline of prices resulting from the drain of gold would be supplemented by a further decline caused by the suspension of coinage of the silver dollar, the withdrawal of the silver certificates, and the destruction of the legal-tender feature of the greenbacks. The value of commodities would depreciate rapidly and the value of money would as rapidly appreciate. The creditor class would have everything its own way and the debtor class would be ruined. The squeezing process of 1873 and the years following would be repeated on a grander scale, and the wrecks of industrial and commercial enterprises would be administered upon by the Sheriffs and the courts. The money-lender and the mortgagee would be happy. Coats and hats, and boots and shoes, and bread and meat would be cheap, but labor would be cheap too, and scarce, and there would be more hungry, ragged people in a single great industrial centre of the country than there are now in the whole land.

Secretary Folger invites bankruptcy and its concomitant poverty, misery, and despair!

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

One of the most flagrant abuses connected with the criminal procedure of Illinois is the mode of appeal by writ of error. The statute relating to this subject was taken bodily from the revision of 1845; and, except for a few slight changes in phraseology, it has not been amended in any way since the practice was settled by the revision of 1827.

The slow, clumsy, and antiquated procedure by writ of error and supersedeas was not felt to be burdensome by the people of the early State. Illinois then had less than 150,000 inhabitants. Means of communication were difficult, and delays were a necessary incident to the administration of justice. Moreover, crime was not common. There was no large city in the State. Cook County had not been organized. Chicago was an insignificant trading village.

But the retrial of criminal causes in all their minutest details as to the law and the facts and the bearing of each upon the other by an overworked court at a distance from the place where the crime was committed and the verdict found is, under present circumstances, an intolerable outrage. It amounts to an obstruction of criminal justice.

The Supreme Court must now hear appeals in the Grand Division where the case was tried. This is a constitutional provision, and it can only be wiped out by the consolidation of the three Grand Divisions of the court. The original reason for maintaining those divisions was lack of railroads and difficulty of reaching the Supreme Court at the State Capital by stage-coach over bottomless prairie roads. That reason has long since ceased, and the peripatetic court is maintained for the local benefit of the tavernkeepers and hackmen of two small towns. The thing is perfectly absurd and injurious to the administration of justice, but it is continued for the trifling local reason stated.

But the Supreme Court may be very much relieved. It might be provided without any violation of common sense or the constitutional rights of defendants that the Supreme Court should pass only upon law points brought up to them for review. If there is any need for a rehearing on the issues of fact involved, of which we have grave doubts, that duty should be remitted to a body of jurisdiction inferior to the Supreme Court. The Appellate Court could take ample measures to protect the rights of all citizens innocently accused on questions not involving new constructions of the law. If there were a provision for a first appeal to a lower court, and the judgment of that court in all matters of fact were final, appeals in criminal causes would very seldom be taken up to the Supreme Court at all; and the Judges of that court would be relieved of duties which are exceedingly distasteful to them, and which they have not the time properly to discharge.

The advantage of a final appeal in all exceptions not involving a question of law to a lower court would be that the motive for an appeal in most cases would be removed. A long delay would be impossible. Cases would be taken up on their merits, or not at all. If criminal cases were given the preference, as in the United States courts, the appeal would be promptly decided; and there would be an end of it. All the frivolous exceptions would be swept away, and nothing but the naked legal merits would be left for the Supreme Court. The Judges of the Supreme Court would have no right to issue a writ of error until judgment had been pronounced in the Appellate Courts; and could then only take up questions of law, the form of which might be agreed to by the parties and certified by the Appellate Courts.

Another amendment needed in the mode of appeal is a provision that the State shall have the right to appeal on exceptions to erroneous decisions of the law by the court below. The statutes of Illinois now deny to the State the right to appeal for any cause whatever. The language of the law is:

> Exceptions may be taken in criminal cases, and bills of exceptions shall be signed and sealed by the Judge and error may be assigned thereon by the defendant, the same as in civil cases: *Provided, that in no criminal cases shall the people be allowed an appeal, writ of error, or new trial.*

This one-sided practice, which we are constrained to believe was adopted at the instance of some successful criminal lawyer, is directly at variance with the principles of the common law and the usage in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—the three States that lead Illinois in population—as well as in many other States of the Union. Of course it is not to be expected that any man shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense. If he is once acquitted he must go free. Such is the constitutional provision in Illinois. But there is no sufficient reason why the attorney for the people should be denied the right of appeal from erroneous decisions of the court on law points. The New York code provides on this subject as follows:

> An appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken by the people in the following cases, and no other:
> 1. Upon a judgment for the defendant, on a demurrer to the indictment.
> 2. Upon an order of the Court arresting judgment.

The Ohio law provides:

> 1. The prosecuting attorney may except to any decision of the Court, and present his bill of exceptions thereto, which the Court shall sign and seal and the same shall be made a part of the record.
> 2. The prosecuting attorney may present a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court. He shall give reasonable notice thereof to the Judge who presided at the trial, and the latter may appoint counsel to argue the case against the prosecuting attorney.

The Pennsylvania law gives the Commonwealth the right to appeal for any cause short of a verdict for the defendant.

The Massachusetts law gives both parties the right to have material law-points certified up and decided by the Supreme Judicial Court independently of the trial of the facts involved in the case.

The Illinois practice was invented by a sharp criminal lawyer who wished to have nine points of the law in his favor, and to gain the tenth by cunning and fraud.

It may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that Illinois has the loosest and worst system of criminal procedure in the United States or any English-speaking country. Wherever the lawmakers have departed from the common law in respect to criminal actions they have botched and bungled it. We need a return on the part of the Judges and people to the beneficent principles of the common law in matters of criminal practice.

AMERICAN PASHAS.

When Cobden visited Egypt in 1836 he went to see Mehemet Ali, the founder of the present Government. Most of the Englishmen who had seen Mehemet Ali venerated him because he was successful, and puffed him as a regenerator and a reformer. But Cobden, with his keen eye for social and economic fact, at once discerned in him the rapacious tyrant and grasping monopolist. Cobden declared that everything in Egypt was decaying under his system of monopolies. Ali had by dint of "force and fraud" possessed himself of the whole of the property of the country. He had obtained not merely the Government, but had come to own the whole of the soil, the houses, the boats, and the camels. Cobden thought there was something unique in finding only one landowner and one merchant in a country in the person of its Pasha. If he had lived till now he would have seen the same tendency in operation in the United States. All our business interests are drifting to monopoly, and each monopoly has its Pasha. Vanderbilt is the Pasha of the railroad pool; Gould the Pasha of the telegraph combination; and Rockefeller the Pasha of the Standard oil monopoly. There are, besides, the Bessemer steel swindle and a host of protective tariff monopolies. There is the monopoly that fixes the price of all the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. The existence of Bosses is evidence that political power tends to monopoly. "Force and fraud," the successful weapons of Mehemet Ali, are the chief resources of our Pashas. A terrible railroad war has been waged by Vanderbilt for several months. He is using his power as manager of railroad corporations to frighten weak holders out of their property, and when he has picked up all the Reading, and Wabash, and Lake Shore, and New York Central stock he wants, the railroad war will be ended, and Vanderbilt will appear as the head-centre of the greatest railroad consolidation yet seen. Gould and Field have just secured control of the entire system of elevated railroad rapid transit in New York by manœuvres of "force and fraud," in which the crushing power of money in the stock market, lying, abuse of corporate trusts, and seduction of official and judicial integrity were used in about equal proportions. In most branches of business something similar is going on. Some powerful man, or group of men, by wealth, or the favor of transportation companies, or the help of corrupt officials, or the connivance of that worst of all scourges, an unjust judiciary, is monopolizing almost every important industry. The discriminations of the railroads will account for the overgrown wealth of some of our great commercial houses quite as easily as superior shrewdness and ability. There are too many Mehemet Alis in this country. Such an incident as that of Judge Westbrook's holding court in one of the elevated railroad cases in the private office of Jay Gould, the Pasha, who was endeavoring by force and fraud to monopolize the rapid transit of New York, ought not to have happened this side of Egypt. Wealth acquired by labor is an honor to a man and a benefit to society, but great fortunes of tens of millions, acquired by bribing Legislatures, corrupting courts, betraying corporate trusts, and crushing the weak with the sheer force of accumulated wealth are a menace to the people individually and as a society. In the last generation too many such fortunes have been made in the Comstock mines, the Pennsylvania coalfields, and out of its oil wells, in the steel-rail iniquity, in the telegraph consolidations, and in such deals as that in Erie, the elevated railroads, and the whole business of swindling railroad stockholders, which has become a profession by itself in New York. The methods by which the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Fields, Rockefellers, Mackays, Floods, O'Briens, and the coal and iron and salt Pashas are heaping up enormous fortunes are methods, not of creation of wealth, but of the redistribution of the wealth of the masses into the pockets of monopolists. And in this concentration of the property of the many by the "force and fraud" of the few no agency is more powerful than the delay, the expensiveness, and the maladministration of what is called "Justice."

THE VALENTINE AND PORTERFIELD WILDCAT SCRIP.

The application of the holders of the Valentine scrip to have the decision of Secretary Schurz in their case in 1879 set aside and the case reheard was dismissed yesterday by Secretary Kirkwood. The decision will be found in THE TRIBUNE this morning. It is decidedly emphatic. It rejects the application on various technical grounds, and also on the merits of the original claim. The Secretary heard the whole case, and even if he felt that he had the power, he declares there was nothing in the case to induce him to reverse or overrule the decision of his predecessor. The original claim was that this scrip should be located on the lake shore and other land in and around Fort Dearborn Reservation in Chicago. This, therefore, is a finality of this scrip business until such time in the future as a Secretary of the Interior shall be found who will lend an interested ear to the claimants, and, overruling the decisions of the courts and of his predecessors, shall give standing to this great fraud. We commend our readers to a careful perusal of Secretary Kirkwood's clear statement of the case.

The Chicago public will learn with some concern of the probable appearance of a new competitor for this land, the holder of a new batch of scrip seeking location in the heart of Chicago, to the disturbance of fifty years' occupancy and public and private rights. It seems that at the hearing of this case, and supporting the motion of the City of Chicago to dismiss the Valentine scrip claim, appeared the heirs and representatives of Charles Porterfield. It appears that these Porterfields hold an amount of roving land scrip, issued to them under an act of Congress of April 11, 1860. The act recites that the Secretary of the Interior issue to William Kinney and Thomas J. Michie, executors of Robert Porterfield, a number of warrants equal to six thousand one hundred and thirty-three (6,133) acres of land, in quantities not less than forty acres, "to be by them located on any of the public lands which have been or may be surveyed, and which have not been otherwise appropriated at the time of such location, within any of the States or Territories of the United States where the minimum price for the same shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

The original Porterfield family held military land warrants issued by Virginia for services during the Revolution; these warrants were located but some of the locations were set aside because of previous locations, and this act of 1860 was passed to make good those thus lost.

Now, whether this interposition by the Porterfields against the Valentine scrip means a purpose on their part to have some of their own wildcat scrip located in the City of Chicago, or that they have already located some of their wildcat scrip on this land, we do not understand, but their interference certainly indicates that they are in some way interested, and not in behalf of the City of Chicago. Is the city in getting rid of the Valentines now to be pursued by a similar claim by the Porterfields?

The act of Congress granting this land scrip to the Porterfields limits their location to land not "otherwise appropriated at the time of location," and within any of the States and Territories "where the minimum price of the same [that is, the land located] shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre." If this land has not already been located, there is no public land in this State at this time at all, certainly none with a minimum value not exceeding $1.25 per acre. Has there, however, been any secret location or attempted location of any of this old wildcat scrip on this Lake-Front property? It will be remembered that the Valentine scrip swindle was filed in the Land-Office to be located on this Chicago land, and the location was allowed by the Land Commissioner, but, on appeal, was set aside. Have the Porterfield wildcat warrants been actually located on the same land? And is this whole business to be done over again? Our Washington correspondent furnishes what is publicly known there concerning the Porterfield claim.

The persistence of these fraudulent claims furnishes another reason why the bill now before Congress conveying to the City of Chicago all real or imaginary title on the part of the United States to this land should be passed without delay. The representatives of Chicago in Congress cannot better serve the city nor serve the United States than by passing this pending bill and thus not only quieting the title, but close the door to all these attempts to steal a farm in the heart of the City of Chicago.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN INFLATION.

We commend to the business-men a perusal of an American letter to the London *Times*, which is printed on another page of this paper. It presents a tolerably faithful picture of the present condition of American production and trade, though more gloomy in tone than sanguine people will enjoy. It takes the ground generally that the existing conditions indicate a downward turn in affairs which will produce an abatement of prosperity. The principal causes for this apprehension are as follows: (1) The failure of the late wheat and corn crop; (2) the inflation in prices which has been brought on by speculation; (3) the consequent decline in the export business of the country; (4) the necessary sacrifice of the balance in specie which Europe has been paying for the past two or three years; (5) the high cost of living, and increase of unskilled labor through immigration; (6) the prospective decrease in the earnings of the railroads and shrinkage in the value of stocks and bonds. As against these depressing influences, the writer is fair enough to point out that the prosperity of the United States is too real to succumb to one year's bad crops, and that the actual presence of gold and silver specie among the people, large amounts of which he believes are stored away, will give the country great strength to endure a financial revulsion if it shall come.

The observation of the London *Times* correspondent is in the line of the opinions expressed by THE TRIBUNE for some time past, and there is certainly warrant enough for the foreboding of a decline in general prosperity to act as a warning to thinking people to "slow up" and proceed somewhat more cautiously than has been the general habit during the year now drawing to a close. The real hardship of a short grain crop has not yet been felt by the country—first, because there is an abundance for home consumption, and, secondly, because speculation has kept up prices to an extent that gives a crop shortage the false appearance of an advantage rather than a disadvantage. But the range of high prices cannot be sustained. When, in the face of a plentiful supply for all home wants, the price of land products can be run up so high that there is no foreign demand for a largely decreased surplus, and when potatoes, cabbages, and other articles of food can actually be brought from Europe and sold at a profit in this country, the conditions are plainly artificial and transient in character, and it is a question of only a short time when there must be a very decided decline. In the meantime these high prices will have materially lessened the volume of exchanges, and the transportation will suffer a more serious loss than has been inflicted upon it by the war in rates. The railroads must also expect to have their traffic business reduced by the new competition which the unprecedented construction of new roads will offer, and also by a more extended use of the Mississippi River as an outlet to the sea. If their business shall be affected by a loss of freight even at low competing rates a much larger shrinkage in the value of stocks is to be apprehended than that which has taken place during the past few months.

The recent bank failures are properly cited as an indication of overspeculation. It is a vice which naturally involves embezzlements, defalcations, and peculation of various kinds. It is so insidious and far-reaching that it undermines institutions which are popularly believed to be as solid as the everlasting rocks. It is really the greatest danger which threatens American prosperity. The resources of the country can successfully withstand the partial failure of one year's crop; the temporary decline in the export of wheat, cotton, meats, and other products of the soil is not in itself discouraging, because there is ample for home wants, and the chances are decidedly in favor of a plethoric yield next year. There is no outside pressure on the country which occasions apprehension. Money must continue to be easy in the absence of a panic or vicious legislation. Our National securities are owned by Americans for the most part, and the currency is sound. But wild speculation can inflict serious damage under the most favorable conditions. It can disembowel the financial institutions, destroy confidence, and produce a sudden revulsion in prices which may overtake the most wary and involve the most secure of business men. It is to be hoped that the mania for speculation and the shrinkage of prices that necessarily follows a reaction will be gradual, and that the apprehended shock may be thus avoided. Indeed there is reason to believe that such will be the course of events, if business men, bankers, railroad managers, grain dealers, and stock operators will only recall the experiences of 1873 and the following five or six years and make haste more slowly in the work of money-getting.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* said: "It is well known that Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. D. O. Mills are the owners of the New York *Tribune*." Dana of the *Sun* scouts the truth of this statement, saying:

> Is it indeed? Has Mr. Mills paid off Mr. Jay Gould, and is the stock now hypothecated to him as it formerly was to the great railroad speculator? The Cincinnati *Commercial* may believe it, but other people consider that Mr. Gould still keeps the stock in his safe and can call for his money any day that he chooses.

Now let Whitelaw Reid tell what he knows. He can settle the controversy in a minute.

A BERLIN dispatch to the London *Times* of Dec. 15 says:

> Mr. Kreismann, the retiring Consul-General of the United States here, was entertained at a valedictory banquet this evening in the Kaiserhof by more than one hundred gentlemen of distinction in official, literary, and commercial circles, and the heads of the Anglo-American colony, who not only wished to testify their respect for the merits of an eminently efficient servant of the Union, but also to register their protest against the system of "to the victor belong the spoils," which has deprived him of a position he has worthily held for many [twenty] years. It is fair here, at least, that such a system is full of injustice, and the demonstration of this evening was a proof of the feeling. The dining-hall was profusely hung with the Stars and Stripes, and patriotic and complimentary speeches were made.

Mr. Kriesmann was appointed from Chicago nearly twenty-one years ago by President Lincoln. Strong recommendations were sent to the State Department for his retention on account of his ability and familiarity with the duties of the office; but he was removed to make a place for some officeseeker in Michigan, who probably cannot speak a word of German, and is too old to learn. But some Michigan politician paid off a partisan debt by having him appointed to an office for which he is probably unfit.

THE War of the Rebellion began with the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. It continued until May 26, 1865, when, according to Badeau, "the last organized Rebel force disappeared from the territory of the United States. And 174,223 Rebel prisoners were paroled." It is estimated that 50,000 Rebels left the ranks without leave, when they saw that their cause was lost, and went home—never applying for a parole. In the spring of 1864 the following is a close approximation of the number of Rebels under arms, as furnished by each of the Southern States to the Confederate army during the War:

Alabama	40,000	Texas	29,000
Florida	4,000	Tennessee	34,000
Georgia	54,000	Virginia	[illegible]
Louisiana	38,000	Arkansas	28,000
Mississippi	40,000	Kentucky	20,000
North Carolina	25,000	Maryland	20,000
South Carolina	35,000		
Missouri	35,000	Total	[illegible]

WE have not seen the opinion expressed in any journal, great or small, or of any party or shade of politics, that Postmaster-General James' place was properly filled. The most that the spoils organs of the *Office-Beggar* stripe venture to say is apologetic, or predictions that he will prove more capable than the public look for.

IT is said that Charlie Reed has been appointed chief counsel for Guiteau on account of his great success in clearing criminals when he was State's-Attorney for Cook County.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Oscar Wilde calls his mother "mamma." Oscar is too sweet for anything but throwing into the river.

Commander Cheyne, who wants to visit the North Pole in a balloon, is going to lecture, and people are beginning to think that perhaps the North Pole isn't such a bad place to live at, after all.

A New York fashion journal says that "numerous calls will be the correct thing on New-Year's Day." In Chicago it is different. If a man has three kings or better he always raises the other fellow, otherwise he lays down the hand. Numerous calls are never the correct thing.

Great excitement was occasioned in the Joliet Penitentiary recently by the discovery among the prisoners of a man who had been convicted in Chicago and not had his sentence suspended by the Judge. As profuse apologies were at once made, it is thought that perhaps the gentleman whose interests were so brutally neglected by the judiciary of Cook County will not sue for damages.

The New York *Tribune* says: "There may be things in this sometimes gloomy world more dreary than the alleged wit of Mark Twain which sometimes creeps into the newspapers; but if there are we beg that they may be withheld from the public gaze until after the holidays." This is not such a strong bluff as it looks to be. Mr. Reid is well aware that nobody in the *Tribune* office has authority to suppress his editorials.

Here is an excellent rule to follow in making mince pies: Four pounds of beef (round steak is good), two pounds of suet, eight pounds of apples, four pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one nutmeg, two quarts of boiled cider, one pint of brandy, half pint of molasses, one-half cup of salt. Of course you can vary this rule; in place of salt you can use butter, and a less quantity will answer. Brandy may be omitted, and the juice of fruit may be substituted.—*Carl Schurz.*

In the gloaming two lovers were straying,
'Neath the sky as the rosy lights fled,
And the wind, blowing sweet from the clover,
Was less sweet than the low words they said.

And they swore that the true stars above them
Were less true than their vows are should be—
Then the hollow moon laughed from the heavens:
"They will change e'en as change comes to me!"

* * * * * * * *

Years have flown; 'tis the twilight of Autumn,
And the crescent moon glides down the West,
Like the barque of some potent enchanter
Sailing far on his mystical quest.

The pale light on a lone grave is falling,
Where the dead leaves drift sadly and slow;
Rests the maid from Earth's joy and its sighing—
Forgotten of love long ago.
—*Boston Love Poem.*

In the arm-chair two lovers were sitting,
'Neath the clock that was telling the time;
As the gas got a little bit lower
The girl on his right knee did climb.

And he swore that the next time he called there
He would bring her up candy galore;
Then the hollow moon snickered, and whispered:
"Twill be taffy she'll get, nothing more."

* * * * * * * *

Weeks have flown; 'tis the pumpkin-pie season,
And the baffled girl's head's on his vest.
George had dropped on himself in the summer,
And on candy is taking a rest.

The gas on a sample room's falling,
Where the sour mash is two-bits a drink;
"Here she goes," says a young man; the other
Replies: "Well, I rather should blink."
—*Revised Edition to Suit Chicago.*

PERSONALS.

Rumor says that one of the Von Steubens left his heart in America, and is coming back to see about it.

In the new favorit myrtle green riding habit of the Empress of Austria the skirt is so arranged that in case of accident it may be by a single movement disengaged and prevented from incumbering the feet.

It is a regular custom of the Chinese in Utah to turn the aged and sick out to die whenever they are unable to support themselves. When they become more Christianized they will send their aged parents to the almshouse.

Mayor Grace, of New York City, recently imported a genuine Irish jaunting-car, in which he drives over the roads about his country-seat at Great Neck, Long Island. The Mayor has a deer-paddock on his place, and he is now constructing some trout-ponds.

An old resident of Milford, Del., is quoted as saying: "About fifty years ago I was bartender in a hotel at Milford. Through the week we generally took in about $10, but one day when the religious quarterly meeting was held there we sold over $300 worth of liquor."

Mexican letter: "I saw something the other night that I shall not soon forget—a bevy of young girls wearing fire-flies in their hair. As they moved about in the dimly-lighted corridor, playing some girlhood game, I know not what, their living jewels flashed, and gleamed, and glowed as never diamond did."

The Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, Mass., has recently been made fire-proof at a cost of $20,000, through the liberality of Mr. J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore. It has a granit roof, and the only windows in the building are in the top. Gov. Winslow's chair and table have been placed in the hall by their owner, Mr. Isaac Winslow, for safe-keeping.

Bath (Me.) *Times:* Mrs. Ada Cary Sturgis, sister of Anna Louise Cary, recently sung at Brunswick with great acceptance. Mrs. Sturgis is said to have a better voice than her famous sister, but marrying when quite young, she did not keep up her practice, and is now, of course, far behind her. She is engaged to sing at one of the Portland churches during the coming winter, and will again devote herself to music. She will eventually go on the stage, and will retrieve herself from past neglect.

The Judge of a court in New York, in passing sentences last Tuesday on thirty milk dealers who were found guilty of selling adulterated milk, made these strong remarks: "I consider the man who adulterates food worse than the assassin or the sneak-thief. The gentlemen representing the Board of Health made no unsupported statements, and prove that seven of the accused have been here before. They show that in some of the districts where this milk is sold there have been many deaths of children. I believe these gentlemen, and will not give my vote toward lessening any of the fines one penny."

ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A special meeting was held today by the Chamber of Commerce relative to the survey of the Alaskan coast. The meeting was addressed by Prof. George Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has visited Alaska several times, and who stated that the survey of that region would be of great commercial importance to the Pacific coast. The Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to make a sufficient appropriation to continue and complete the survey of Alaska with reference to its varied resources.

EDUCATIONAL.

Subjects Discussed at the Closing Day's Session of the Illinois Teachers' Association—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—There was something of a falling off from the generous attendance of yesterday observable this morning when the Illinois State Teachers' Association began its second and closing day's session. The attendance has, however, been large and satisfactory, while the program has been carried out with commendable fidelity, and the papers presented have proved to be of more than average interest. While the teachers who attend these meetings are doubtless the most enterprising and progressive instructors of the State, they doubtless fairly represent the average intelligence and ability of the 17,000 to 20,000 teachers of the Illinois public schools, and one seldom sees assembled a finer looking and more intelligent body of ladies and gentlemen than those gathered here this week as members of the State Teachers' Association. If one can safely judge from external appearances, those who have watched the proceedings of this association and observed the earnest devotion to the higher interests of the teachers' calling manifested cannot fail to reach the conclusion that great progress has been and is being made in the conduct and management of the public schools of the State, and especially in the ability and general average intelligence and efficiency of the teachers.

A pleasant feature of today's session was the receipt of a telegram from Indianapolis sending greeting from 700 Indiana teachers assembled in annual session.

The first paper today was presented by Prof. W. H. Powell, of Aurora, on the subject "How to Unify State and County Supervision." To intelligently discuss the subject a comprehensive view of the whole work of making schools must be had, that we may know the purpose and functions of supervision. The difficulties in the way of making good schools was discussed as follows:

1. The lack of respect for the opinions and rulings of school-men, occasioned by their lack of authority.
2. General apathy and a want of appreciation on the part of the people respecting the purposes and methods of a good educational system, which leads them to take in strange truth all criticisms, however unreasonable and contradictory.
3. The difficulties in the way of determining what to teach. It being evident that a course of study should lead toward the industries of the people, and not directly away from them as our present course does. The primary course of study of the primary school must provide for the cultivation of eye and hand, and of judgment, and to oppose this is to battle with the inevitable.
4. The domination of the examinations now held is the most inconsistent and formidable barrier of the efficiency and growth of the public school. The examinations now lead away from the industries of the people and the times, and toward the facts and modes of thought of an old education.

The speaker proposed that the next Legislature be asked to make a beginning as follows:

1. To provide for the appointment of five assistants to the State Department, whose work should be in the field.
2. To give the State Department control of the institute work of the State.
3. To provide for the expenses of these institutes, in part at least, by appropriating a stipulated sum for each institute, and by requiring an examination fee, to be used in the counties in which the examinations are held, respectively.
4. To give the State Superintendent power to grant a State certificate on the recommendation of the County Superintendent and at least one Assistant Superintendent, who must have had personal knowledge of the school work of the candidate.
5. To give the State Department supervision over the granting of certificates.
6. To give the County Superintendent some control over the matter of hiring teachers.

A few remarks suggested by the paper, which was cordially indorsed by the speakers, were made by Messrs. John Hull, of Carbondale, and Henry Higgins, of Jacksonville.

Leslie Lewis, of Hyde Park, submitted a paper on the subject of promotions from one grade to another, which contained many valuable and practical suggestions.

At the afternoon session, George Howland, Superintendent of the Chicago Schools, read a thoughtful and scholarly paper on the work and duties of the teacher's calling.

Dr. Cummings, President of the Northwestern University, was expected to deliver an address this afternoon, but was prevented by sickness from being present, and sent a letter expressing regret and mortification at his unavoidable failure and his sympathy with the work of the association.

Dr. Richard Edwards, of Princeton, discussed in his characteristic vigorous style the subject assigned—viz.: "Indirect influence of teachers and teaching upon the formation of character."

Appropriate resolutions relative to the assassination and death of President Garfield, which recognized his work as an educator, were adopted by a rising vote.

On recommendation of the Auditing Committee, the Treasurer was directed to pay the expense accounts of the committee appointed a year ago to visit the Legislature and influence certain school legislation desired by the association. The total amount was $67.50—certainly a very mild bill for the expenses of a legislative lobby. Then came the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers. The main interest centered in the Presidency, for which there had been an unusual amount of wire-pulling, owing to the fact that one of the host of book-men present trotted out a candidate, whereupon the others agreed upon one and started out to defeat the candidate suggested by their rival. The committee recommended N. C. Dougherty, of Peoria, the choice of the combination of book-men. The report was adopted without much opposition being manifested, and the following declared elected: President, N. C. Dougherty; Secretary, Miss Mary A. West, Galesburg; Treasurer, Matthew Andrews, Galesburg; Executive Committee, A. R. Sabin, Lake Forest; Joseph Carter, Peru; S. B. Hood, Sparta. A Vice-President was also chosen from each Congressional district. The session ended with a reception this evening at the residence of *Frank W. Tracy*, tendered by the Springfield teachers.

BULLDOZERS.

A Ballot-Box Stuffer Sent to Prison for Six Months and Deprived of Certain Rights.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—In the Quarter Sessions this morning, Judge Biddle presiding, William Tully Jr., who is under indictment with Jacob Albright and John Keating, election officers, for making a fraudulent return at the last election for Mayor, and who has been a fugitive from justice, was placed in the dock. He withdrew his plea of not guilty, and entered one of guilty. Judge Biddle then said: "As I have heretofore said, in these cases, no character of fraud do I regard as insignificant; any species of it is a great fraud, and ought to be punished. There has been heretofore such immunity from punishment for offenses of this character that it has become a practice of violating the law to such an extent that many persons regard it as no offense at all. Indeed, a distinguished lawyer argued before me in one case that, because it was a custom to violate the election laws, therefore his client was not guilty. The Court has never gone that far, and is determined to show these people that such violations of the law must be stopped and punished. I will take into consideration an appeal for mercy, but I cannot impose a nominal sentence. The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $100, that you undergo an imprisonment of six months, and be debarred from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under, or casting your vote at any general or special election in, this Commonwealth for a period of seven years."

The returns as made by the officers of this division was thirty-one votes for King, about half he received.

DR. BOYNTON.

His Statement Concerning the Surgeons' Bills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 29.—In reply to the statement of Marshal Henry, as telegraphed from Washington, concerning the expenses incident to the illness of President Garfield, Dr. S. B. Boynton says that he never made any charges during the President's sickness. He states that he had been his physician in Ohio, and had, at the request of the President, attended Mrs. Garfield during her illness at the White House. When he left, Gen. Garfield sent him a check for $1,000, which he immediately returned, with an explanation that he visited Washington as a friend, and did not desire any remuneration for his services. In regard to Dr. Bliss, he says a physician never labored more earnestly, and that he and his associates in the case deserve the fairest consideration. Dr. Boynton is living quietly in this city. After twenty-two years of steady practice in Cleveland he is here seeking that rest which was denied him there.

WISCONSIN WINTER WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 29.—The season up to this time has been favorable for winter wheat, a large acreage of which has been sown in this section. The excessive wet weather has proved greatly beneficial to the crop, and with a favorable spring an abundant yield might be expected.

FOREIGN.

The Infidel Minister of Worship in France Will Resign.

European Cabinets Excited by Bismarck's Recent Conversion.

The Spanish Foreign Minister Compelled to Evade an Unpleasant Question.

Operation of the Tyrannical Laws Devised by Bismarck, Which Have Failed.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Societies Dissolved and 750 Newspapers Suppressed.

Three Thousand Arrests at Warsaw—Great Damage Done by the Rioters.

One of the Bomb-Throwers of the 13th of March Captured in Berlin.

FRANCE.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Paris correspondent says: It is reported that the Cabinet will shortly be modified. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, will succeed Alain-Targe as Minister of Finance. The Ministry of Fine Arts will again become a branch of the Ministry of Public Instruction, with Turquet as Under Secretary, Paul Bert, consequently giving up the Ministry of Worship, which was recently united with the Ministry of Public Instruction.

THE TRIAL OF THE LIBEL CASE of Challemel La Cour against Rochefort, of the *Intransigeants*, resulted in the acquittal of Rochefort. Challemel La Cour was condemned to pay costs. The defense of Rochefort and Delpierre, manager and editor, respectively, of the *Intransigeants*, was a technical one. They declared the summons, instead of merely alluding to, should have produced the full text of, the law, and claimed the summons should be annulled. The tribunal deliberated for an hour before deciding in favor of the defendants.

PIERRE FRANCOIS EUGENE GIRAUD, painter and engraver, is dead.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS for the Department of the Seine is postponed till Thursday next. At a meeting of Deputies today all the candidates were present except Victor Hugo and La Bordere. Hugo, De Freycinet, Peyrat, and Tolain, the present Senators, are candidates for reelection. La Bordere accepts the program of the Irreconcilables.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Government has opened negotiations with France, Germany, and America, with a view to establish an international court to deal with outrages connected with the kidnaping of natives of the South Pacific.

IN A PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH for £100 a side, 100 pigeons each, today at the Union Gun Club ground, Hendon, between Dr. Carver and Graham, Carver shot at thirty yards' rise, Graham at twenty-eight yards. Scores: Dr. Carver, 76; Graham, 64.

THE REMAINS OF GEORGE EDMUND STREET, R. A., the eminent architect, recently deceased, were today interred in Westminster Abbey. The Council of the Royal Academy and the Society of Architects were present; also many artistic and literary celebrities. Dean Bradley performed the funeral service.

DR. LAMSON.

At the examination today of the case of Dr. Lamson, charged with murder in administering poison to a student at the Blenheim House school, the prosecution stated that the persons who made the analysis of the stomach found most positive traces of aconite poisoning, and that they had experimented fully with portions of the stomach upon animals.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE will recommence Saturday. Negotiations in regard to woolens and cottons gave a step backwards, and serious difficulties are in the way of a solution of the question.

ASSISTANCE FOR EMIGRANTS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Secretary Forster has contributed £100 to Vere Foster's Irish emigrant scheme, for assisting farm servants and others to emigrate to America.

DISCOVERIES BY THE POLICE.

The police have arrested a man named Cornell in the County Cork, charged with having arms in a proclaimed district. A number of loaded revolvers were found in his possession. It is believed he is the leader of a gang who have been committing the outrages in Mill street during the past year. Among the documents found in his possession is one containing a list of the persons upon whom the outrages were to be committed.

The police found a large quantity of rifles, bayonets, and cartridges in a vault of the Protestant Church at Kilkishen, County Clare.

Documents found on Connell disclose a plot for the murder of two farmers. Connell was remanded for a week.

TREASON AND FELONY.

The Whelan brothers and Ryan, committed for trial, are charged with treason and felony.

THE MEETING OF LANDLORDS Tuesday will be very imposing. Over 2,500 tickets have been issued, and more have been applied for.

RUSSIA.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ARRESTS.

WARSAW, Dec. 29.—The total number of arrests of persons engaged in the recent riots is 1,700. The prisoners are mostly young men.

MORE YET.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The number persons arrested at Warsaw for participation in the riots there is 3,000.

POSTPONED.

The trial of Nicolai Sankowsky, who attempted to shoot Gen. Tchervine in November last, is postponed, owing to the prosecution ordering a second investigation on a suspicion that Sankowsky was connected with Kobozeff, the projector of the Sadowa street mine.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Berlin says a Frenchman named Hollander, to be surrendered to Russia, left St. Petersburg the night after the assassination of the Czar.

GERMANY.

THE STEAMSHIP GELLERT, HAMBURG, Dec. 29.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived. She was not quarantined, as reported.

TO BE SURRENDERED.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The *Tageblatt* says a French citizen named Hollander, arrested in Berlin at the instance of Russia after the assassination of the Czar, on suspicion of being the person who threw the fatal bomb, is to be surrendered to Russia, in pursuance of an understanding with France.

SINCE THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW was promulgated in 1878, 235 Socialist societies have been dissolved and 755 Socialist publications suppressed.

DR. BUSCH.

Under Secretary of State, continuing negotiations begun by Von Schloezer with the Vatican, has returned from Rome. Nothing will be settled in regard to the Culturkampf until after the impending debate in the Prussian Chamber.

SPAIN.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Cortes whether the Government would intervene in the event of a powerful nation undertaking to protect the rights of the Pope in Rome, said, as far as he was aware, no power contemplated taking the rights of the Pope under its special protection.

PORTUGAL.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LISBON, Dec. 29.—Several journals publish articles summoning the Government to take measures to regulate the emigration of people of the Azores Islands to the Sandwich Islands, and complaining of the treatment received by the Portuguese in Hawaii.

TUNIS.

DISMISSED.

TUNIS, Dec. 29.—The French Financial Commission has caused all employés formerly connected with the Tunisian navy to be dismissed.

BY MAIL.

NO RENT—GENERAL REFUSAL TO PAY RENT IN THE CATHOLIC COUNTIES OF IRELAND—EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The tenants in the various parts of the South and West of Ireland are steadily refusing to pay rent until the suspects are released. They are making the Coercion act a pretext for holding the rents in some cases, but in many there can be little doubt that they are in actual fear of the consequences if they paid, and the murders which have been perpetrated will increase the terrorism which sustains the movement. On some estates, however, the tenants are paying. Some hundreds of ejectments and civil processes, about forty-six of which are at the suit of one Charles Crotty, of Kinnurry, about six miles from Westport, have been posted on the dead walls of that town. Evictions to the number of fifty-four were begun today on the estate of Capt. Hill, at Gweedore, County Donegal. The tenants complain bitterly that they were deprived by Lord Hill, the father of Capt. Hill, of 15,000 acres of mountain pasture thirty years ago, and that during the late distress their landlord gave them no assistance and made no abatement in the rents. It is stated that several evictions are shown to take place on Lord Leitrim's property in the same locality.

MR. RICHARD ROCHE KELLY, agent to Mr. John Smithwick, attended at Goresbridge yesterday for the purpose of receiving rents from his Lower Grange tenantry. All the tenants expressed their willingness to pay if they got 30 per cent reduction, but the agent refused to grant any reduction, and they returned home without paying.

Col. Walter Balfe, Eleventh Hussars, has given the tenantry on his Bohervue and Fellgoul estates, Pallas Green, an abatement of two years' arrears on payment of half a year's rent, and also gives a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. The Earl of Dunraven's offer of 33 per cent reduction of rents has been accepted, and the tenants have paid all arrears conditionally on a new valuation of the property being made. Lord Kilmaine has held an office on the Nelson Park, and over eighty tenants paid their rents. Many availed themselves of the arrears clause of the Land act, the benefit of which Lord Kilmaine has offered to all the tenantry.

MR. PATRICK EGAN having rushed into print to attack Mr. Pigott, late proprietor of the *Irishman and Flag of Ireland*, which Mr. Egan has purchased, rebaptizing the latter *United Ireland*, a correspondence has sprung up between them. Mr. Egan denounced Mr. Pigott on account of a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* in which he condemns the Land League. Mr. Pigott replied with some allusions to the funds of that body, which the Treasurer represented sharply. Mr. Egan's salary as director of the financial department of the Land League, Mr. Pigott says, is £2,000 a year, and as much more for expenses.

The decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, of whom there are now twelve distributed over the country, are regarded with increased dissatisfaction and alarm by the landowners, and a movement is on foot to give expression to their feelings. A general meeting of landowners is to be held in the first week in January, and arrangements are in progress for making it thoroughly representative.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

A Fast-Improving Agricultural Region—The Great Changes That Ten Years Have Wrought.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DEC. 22, 1881.—The wonderful corn-crop of Sedgwick and adjoining counties in the Arkansas Valley, raised in the season of 1881, have attracted great attention to this valley as an agricultural region—so much so that an unusual immigration is looked for next year. In the State of Kansas, just east of the One Hundredth parallel, the Arkansas River bends southward, and thence flows in a southeasterly direction to the borders of the Indian Territory. The great Arkansas, with its numerous tributaries, drains a region of country which has been aptly called the garden-spot of Kansas, a large portion of which is similar in many characteristics to the famous blue-grass section of Kentucky.

Prior to 1871 all of this vast region of country was the home of the Osages and other Indian tribes, and the favorite hunting-ground of the buffalo; but in ten years a marvelous change has taken place, and civilization and prosperity have superseded nature in her rudest forms.

As early as 1860 the hunters and trappers who wandered along the banks of the Arkansas River, in Kansas, were enchanted with the country, the climate, and the beauty of the landscape, and joined in spreading its fame abroad. During the great drouth of 1860, while all the surrounding country was brown and bare, the grass and water in the Arkansas Valley were abundant, and stock was brought from Eastern Kansas and Missouri to graze. As late as 1870, where now flourishes the beautiful City of Wichita, containing a population of upwards of 5,000 souls, stood only an old log fort, where Uncle Billy Graffenstein dickered with the Indians. But, under the provisions of a treaty with the Government, the Osage Indians, who occupied this land as a reservation, were moved southward on to the diminished reserve, or thirty-mile strip, and the Osage lands throw open to settlement and preëmption under the General Homestead and Preëmption laws of the United States. In the latter part of 1870 Sedgwick County was found to contain 600 souls, and was organized. Settlers came pouring in, and Sedgwick County now contains a population of 20,000 people, with Wichita as the county-seat.

The first lawsuit tried in the Arkansas Valley, according to the traditions of the early settlers, took place in the open air, on the banks of Little Arkansas River during 1870. The Court was seated upon a cottonwood log, while the jury, litigants, and counsel reposed upon the grass in front of him. The evidence was presented; the lawyers made "Rome howl" with their conflicting and sledgehammer arguments. (Their court-room was the canopy of Heaven, and they could find no fault with its acoustic properties); the Court charged the jury, and went to his supper; the jury retired to make up their verdict, but, not being in charge of any officer, and the hour being late, scattered to their homes, and never reassembled. And so ended the first lawsuit of the Arkansas Valley, if all lawsuits ended so, methinks litigation would be much discouraged.

In 1871 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company extended their line westward into the Arkansas Valley, along the line of the old Santa Fé trail—virtually heading the tide of immigration, which followed the railroad, rapidly settling up this fertile valley, which promises in time to rival the oldest and best agricultural regions of Iowa. Prior to that time, however, the railway company had obtained from the Government the finest land-grant ever granted to a railway company, comprising some 9,000,000 of acres of land, being the alternate sections of land for twenty miles upon each side of its route. Then came the trouble with the Indians and the festive cowboy—the early settlers having Indians thrust of hayseed in their hair. But, as the whites came in, the Indians retired, though the cowboy still remains; but he is now regarded as a necessary evil—an adjunct of that great cattle industry which adds each year to the material wealth of the Arkansas Valley; for, each year that Ceres pours her treasures of wheat and corn into the lap of this fertile valley, the farmer is fast learning the lesson that the best way to market his grain is to drive it there upon the hoof.

Take a railway-car and ride across the almost boundless prairies of the Arkansas Valley. There is an indescribable charm about the landscape: the emerald-green of the young wheat-fields; the broad, unbroken sunshine; the sense of space—of freedom; the pure, bracing air; the fringe of timber along the streams; and over all the arching blue of the sky. Here and there small but thriving cities are springing up; and the traveler as he speeds along, and notes the thrift, the fruit-trees, and the fast-improving farms, the fine grades of sheep, cattle, and stock of all kinds, and the general evidences of prosperity, marvels at what he sees in this valley only ten years settled.

Her dark, dilating eye expressed
The broad horizon of the West:
Her speech dropped prairie-flowers; the gold
Of harvest-wheat about her rolled.

O. H. BENTLEY.

AN ENGLISH DIVORCE.

Adventures of "Mr. G. Grafton and Wife" in Search of the Picturesque.

London society has been much agitated by the divorce suit of Mundy vs. Mundy and the Earl of Shrewsbury. This, says the London Telegraph, was the petition of the husband, a gentleman of fortune, for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Ellen Mary Palmer Moorewood Mundy, with the co-respondent, the Rt.-Hon. Charles Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Answers were filed denying the charge, but practically there was no defense.

Mr. Inderwick, Q. C.; Mr. Bayford and Mr. Ram, with whom was Sir John Holker, Q. C., were counsel for the petitioner; the Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, Q. C., and Mr. Witt appeared for the respondent, and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q. C., and Mr. Pike were for Lord Shrewsbury.

In opening the case Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., said that the petitioner was married to the respondent on Sept. 25, 1872, at the parish church of Ashover, in Derbyshire. They afterward lived together, principally at Shipley Hall, near Derby, Mr. Mundy's residence. Last year they made the acquaintance of Lord Shrewsbury, who was then a young man just come of age, he being received as a friend at the house. After some short time, about the winter of last year, Mr. Mundy thought his wife was rather too intimate with Lord Shrewsbury, and he spoke to her on the subject, but she was not very amiable to the reason; in the month of February of the present year Mr. Mundy found that the respondents still continued to be in the society of Lord Shrewsbury, and he gave directions that the co-respondent should not be received into the house; the matter there would have ended, but subsequently the petitioner heard that his wife had again been seen with Lord Shrewsbury; in April of the present year she went to Torquay to visit her sister, and Mr. Mundy corresponded with her upon affectionate terms; in one of the letters she wrote saying that her sister thought "the place is making me look very seedy," and stating that she had "wired" to a Mrs. Parish to provide some rooms for her in London; it appeared, came to town with her husband and met Lord Shrewsbury; soon they afterward went abroad together; she sent her maid to the petitioner with a letter, which contained the following passage: "You will be surprised I am going to leave you, for better or worse; I hope for the former; I want to thank you for all your kindness to me; I have not been worthy of it; I cannot ask to see your child again, for I am sure you would not grant it; I hope you will forgive me and forget; thank you for all the happiness I have had at Shipley." Upon receiving this letter Mr. Mundy put himself into communication with his wife's brother, and after making inquiries they proceeded to Paris, but not finding the respondent and co-respondent there they went on to Strasbourg. Upon arriving there they saw Lord Shrewsbury and Mrs. Mundy about to start in a fiacre. Mr. Morewood, her brother, jumped out of the carriage and rushed after the train. He succeeded in getting into the carriage in which his sister and Lord Shrewsbury were. She was taken back to her family, but she had since relapsed. Lord Shrewsbury, with whom she was now living.

Mr. Alfred Edward Miller Mundy, examined by Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., said: I am the petitioner in this case; I was married to the respondent on Sept. 25, 1872; at that time she was 17 and I was 23 years of age; there was one child born on Aug. 10, 1874; I made the acquaintance of Lord Shrewsbury some time in the spring of 1880.

Sir James Hannen—Had you any occupation?

Witness—No, my Lord.

Examination continued—My residence is at Shipley Hall, near Derby; Lord Shrewsbury was received at my house as a visitor; during the winter of 1880 I received information that my wife had been riding out with Lord Shrewsbury, and I spoke to her on the subject.

What did she say? She got very violent, and said she could take care of herself, and that she did not want any one to take care of her. I spoke to Lady Wilmot about it, and asked her to use her influence with my wife. I knew from Lady Wilmot that she spoke to her on the subject.

What did your wife say? She gave me a distinct promise not to ride out with Lord Shrewsbury again. In consequence of something I heard last February I told my wife that I must decline to let Lord Shrewsbury at my house again. To my knowledge he was not there again. After that I received a communication through my wife had been seen out driving with Lord Shrewsbury. This was some time last March.

What did you do? I spoke to her again on the subject.

What did she say? She got very violent; on April 10 of the present year she went to stay with her sister at Torquay; while there I received letters from her almost every day; one of these was about her intention to come to town; on April 22 I received a letter from her; on the same day her maid (Jackson) came to my house and made a communication; in reference to Mrs. Mundy and Lord Shrewsbury; I then sent for my wife's brother, Mr. Morewood; we started the same night for the continent; we went first of all to Paris, thence to Nancy, and finally to Strasbourg; upon arriving at the platform at Strasbourg I saw my wife and Lord Sarewsbury; as our train came in they were about leaving by another train, which had started.

What did Mr. Morewood do? He ran along the platform and jumped in the carriage while the train was in motion; I remained at Strasbourg; at Strasbourg my wife came back with her brother, who took her to her family; since then I have not seen her; the photographs (produced) are those of Mrs. Mundy and Lord Shrewsbury.

Counsel on behalf of the accused persons respectively intimated that they had no questions to ask the witness.

Evidence taken on commission was then read. According to the depositions of Jean Berger, head waiter at the Hotel de la Ville de Paris, at Strasbourg, on April 25 last, a gentleman and lady came to the hotel, having with them a courier and a valet; the photograph (produced) was that of the gentleman, but he was not in uniform; he also recognized by another photograph the lady, who had a large day-box with her; they ordered by telegraph room for Nancy a sitting-room and a bedroom; the entry in the hotel-book was "Mr. G. Grafton and wife, England."

Charles Gaspard, chief porter at the same hotel, gave corroborative testimony. He also deposed that the gentleman in question (Lord Shrewsbury) "was quite young; he looked about twenty;" "was quite young; he looked about 18 or 20, and had no beard, whiskers, or mustache."

August Aiten, another waiter, however, deposed that the gentleman in question "had a little mustache."

Sir James Hannen—The case is established, and I pronounce a decree of nisi, with costs.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

As Officer Pat Mulvihill, of the Madison Street Station, passed the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets at 1 o'clock this morning, he chanced to meet a well-known thief and thug, usually known as Thomas French. Thinking it meet be well to interrogate the young man, the officer approached him, whereupon French whipped out a revolver and fired a shot at the policeman, but the bullet sped wide of its mark. The thief then started off on a run, followed by the officer, who drew his own revolver and began shooting at the fleeing thug. At the corner of Harte and Desplaines streets a well-directed shot caught him in the leg, and he dropped. He was then taken to the station, and afterward to the hospital.

LAND IN DISPUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 29.—The Congressional Committee, with Senator Van Wyck as Chairman, was expected to arrive today to listen to the testimony of the land cases of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad Company investigation appointed for tomorrow, and quite a number of persons interested in the matter are here to testify. The feeling is that the Government indemnity the settlers or their company will accept other land in lieu of that which is in dispute.

FIRE AT ACQUILLA, TEX.

ACQUILLA, Tex., Dec. 29.—Early this morning a fire destroyed four stores and one residence. Losses: Carr, Cox & Bell, $30,000, insured for $4,000; Richards & Harkins, $2,500, insured for $1,000; Griffin & Moore, $2,000, insurance $1,000; Ingram, $1,500, insurance, $750; Burgett, $600.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Several Ancient War-Horses Who Sniff the Battle Afar,

And Already Have Their Lightning-Rods Erected for 1884.

Senator Pendleton, and Messrs. Jewett, Payne, Ramsey, Thurman, and Hurd the Principal Aspirants.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—In my last communication to THE TRIBUNE on the political situation in Ohio I remarked at some length upon the large demand that apparently existed among leading Democrats for the old "Wizard of Gramercy Park" for Presidential nominee in 1884. That apparent demand still exists, but I am inclined to think upon fuller investigation that it is simply as a means of killing off Ohio men who have a great desire themselves to come to the front. In conversation with Mr. J. R. Sheldon, of New York, himself a prominent Democrat of the Anti-Kelly kind, and a man who ought to know whereof he speaks, the following information was obtained:

"The talk about Tilden for the Presidency in 1884 is simply preposterous," said Mr. Sheldon. "He is an old, broken-down man. He is paralyzed and unable to undergo anything approaching a Presidential canvass. The men who are talking about him, it seems to me, ought to, and I believe do, know this. I believe they simply keep talking about him for the sake of keeping down some one else whom they believe or fear may come forward for a little too much notoriety or prominence. I believe Tilden has given up all idea of the Presidency. His intimate friends know that he is nothing but a name any more. He should have been nominated in 1880, and if he had been I believe he would have been a second time elected. There is no possible question but he was elected in 1876, but the moment our party nominated some one else in 1880 the cry of fraud was taken from us. In fact, we admitted that we were wrong in all we had said before."

The more attention is given to this talk of Ohio politicians the more color is given to the remarks of Mr. Sheldon as recorded above.

Ohio has been at the front for many years as the officeseeking and officeholding State so far as the Republicans are concerned. But think not, O ye people, that there are no great men in the Democratic ranks here. It is simply because they have been choked and frozen by a long period of banishment from the public crib that they have not been heralded abroad with more prominence, and not because they do not exist. There are today at least six or seven full-grown and completely-developed Ohio Democratic aspirants for the nomination for President in 1884. It is with a view of giving the pros and cons of these illustrious gentlemen, any one of whom would make a stronger candidate than the Democracy has nominated for many years past, that the present article is written.

The man who should be placed at the head of this list as the one who is attracting the most notoriety just at present is

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE" PENDLETON, our elegant Democratic Senator, Pendleton is making a great effort to attract National attention by his speeches on civil-service reform and kindred efforts. If "the boys" believed there was any sincerity in these speeches he would ruin what little reputation he might still have. No man can be a popular candidate with the Democracy who really believes in anything like civil-service reform. Since Gen. Jackson laid down the principle that "To the victors belong the spoils" it has been the rallying-cry of the party, and has held it together in all seasons and through all manner of reverses. If the party ever again comes into power this will be the Archimedian lever that will place them there. Pendleton's cry will do, perhaps, to get George "before the people," but will never do as a rallying-cry. The horror's note that Senator Pendleton has disturbed by his apparent National prominence at least shows that he has some strength. His weakness is expressed in his title, "Gentleman George." He is too gilt-edged for "the boys."

There has been a great deal said at one time and another in favor of the candidacy of

HUGH J. JEWETT, President of the Erie Railroad. Jewett is now living in New York, but he is always counted as an Ohio man, and would be satisfactory to a large element of Ohio politicians. Hugh is supposed to have a good deal of money, cash, and would probably spend it pretty freely. But if these to anything in the recent cry that has been raised by Judge Jere Black in regard to monopolies Jewett would never do. The Democracy at the present time is looking as diligently after an issue as they are after a candidate. Mr. Black's "Diogenes" lantern has struck opposition to monopolies, and now that the rag-tag of society which was quite largely represented at our time in the Greenback and Socialistic parties is looking for a haven somewhere, owing to the fact that these parties have really collapsed, the anti-monopoly dodge may answer as well as any thing else to catch them. It is better than the civil-service cry to embody in a Democratic platform. Jewett could furnish lots of money and executive ability to organize and push a National campaign, but he would knock the anti-monopoly business all to pieces.

HENRY A. PAYNE, of Cleveland, is the third Ohio candidate for the Presidential nomination. He is as good a representative of the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian Democracy as the country can afford. His elegant old residence on Euclid avenue, in this city, with its magnificent lawns, worth $100,000 an acre, is as good a modern representative of Monticello or Mount Vernon as can be found. Mr. Payne would seem to have been born for the candidacy, and in 1876 and again in 1880 was prominently talked of. In 1878 he was a member of Congress from the Cleveland district, having defeated Col. Dick Parsons, the Republican incumbent. He was a member of the Electoral Commission, and of course did all that he could for Tilden. The memory of that fact ought to bring along with all classes except the adherents of John Kelly. I cannot leave Mr. Payne, however, without dropping the parting remark that the brilliancy of his candidacy is somewhat marred from the anti-monopoly standpoint by the fact that some naughty Republican might say that he is connected with the Standard Oil Company. As a matter of fact, his son, Col. Oliver H. Payne, is a heavy stockholder and one of the officers of that great concern, and while old Mr. Payne himself is not known to have anything specially to do with its management, there can be little doubt but he has considerable money in it.

Before leaving Cleveland it would be a great injustice to fail to mention

JUDGE RUFUS P. RANNEY, also one of the old school of Democrats, and a man whose candidacy could not fail to rouse all the latent Democratic warmth of that class of men all over the country who still continue to vote for Gen. Jackson. Judge Ranney is probably everything considered, the best known man north of Cincinnati in the State, and I doubt whether any member of the Cincinnati bar is his equal. He was prominently in politics thirty years ago, but of late years has absolutely refused to push himself to the front, and cares little to have his friends do so. Would some one take him up and get up a first-class boom for him, as would be seen to be a good deal of a candidate. I know of no man who commands so profoundly the respect of his associates at the bar. Gen. Grant used to say: "Judge Ranney grew up in a day when they made lawyers." In the trial of cases he depends very little upon the books and the decisions that have been made. He discusses great fundamental principles of law, and brings out what should be the law. He is so convincing in all this that he carries his points in spite of opposition.

Last, but by no means least of those who are most commonly talked of in this State, is

EX-SENATOR ALLEN G. THURMAN. It would seem that Mr. Thurman was in most excellent condition for the race. It is a sort of precedent that no Senator right from the halls of National legislation shall be made President. Buchanan was an ex-Senator who had been abroad long enough to let the acridity of Senatorial jealousy wear off. Thurman has imitated Buchanan in retiring from the Senate and going abroad, and if he can now catch the Presidential breeze the parallel will be complete. Thurman is well known and highly respected. "He is the noblest Roman of them all," remarked a prominent Democratic editor to me recently. If the idea is to get a pure and unadulterated Democratic statesman he exactly fills the bill.

THE HON. FRANK HURD, of Toledo, made a great flurry a few months ago on his free-trade crusade, hoping to make it a National issue and find himself its apostle. But the South, which has in all the past been the great centre of free-trade ideas, is beginning to be a little slow in the subject. It has some manufactories and hopes for more. It wants these bolstered up, and the leading politicians, with whom Hurd recently talked, say that free-trade ideas can never be so ravenously devoured by the South as they have been in the past. Think it again as they have been in the past. Think it can be marked down that free trade will not be one of the principles (?) of the new Democracy.

EX-GOV. DICK BISHOP is certainly expecting that the Vice-Presidency may come to him some day. He is now diligently at work at his grocery business trying to repair his shattered financial fortunes. There is little doubt that he is keeping a close watch upon the state of affairs politically, and hopes some time to again come to the front.

But the man who is evidently laying his plans the deepest and making the most substantial strike for the candidacy is

GEN. JAMES B. STEDMAN, of Toledo. The General is well known as the hero of Chickamauga, and among his admirers is often called "Old Chickamauga." He is now in the humble position of State Senator, and for votes his old minutes to editing the Toledo Democratic sheet known as the Northern Ohio Democrat. He is a rampant advocate of Tilden. But it is believed that he is doing this knowing that Tilden is a dead duck and he is himself a live one.

It would seem that the above is a pretty good showing for the Democratic talent of Ohio, and when it is considered that only at long intervals has the party been otherwise than out in the cold, it is really a pretty lively showing. "Only give the party a chance," say the leaders, "and we will show the world what we are made of." The great principle should never be lost sight of that the party that is chronically defeated always falls into the habit of imitating its successful rival. Ohio is a central State, between the great East and the great West. The Republicans have selected two compromise candidates from the State in succession, and both have been successfully elected. It is now time that the Democrats should try it, and the chances are strong that they will do so, seeing that the timber is plenty here.

GARY.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Schaefer Beaten by Sexton in the Great Billiard Match in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—During the preliminary arrangements for the recent billiard competitions, at which Joseph Dion won the diamond championship emblem, Jacob Schaefer and William Sexton were pitted against each other a third time. Their backers staked $2,500 each on their respective favorite. This third game was played this evening in Tammany Hall upon a slow-cushion table, the previous games being upon a quick cushion. The game was further lengthened to 800 points, and was played with umpires and under the rules of the cushion-carom championship, the loser paying all expenses. Dudley Kavanagh acted as referee, Thomas J. Gallagher was umpire for Schaefer, and Joseph Dion filled the same office for Sexton. Schaefer won the lead, and played a pretty opening inning for eight, leaving Sexton a difficult shot, which he executed by a surprising acute-angle carrom, made with a reverse "English" stroke. At the close of the fifteenth inning Schaefer had 225 to Sexton's 128. Thus matters looked more blue than ever for Sexton, as, with a lead of 69 to start with, Schaefer began his third string with a beautiful piece of playing, which rolled up 22. Sexton played with pluck, however, and did some brilliant work with his cue, although he encountered many difficult "leaves." Some of his complicated and rapid carroms of the "kyrocket" variety evoked shouts of delighted commendation during a run of thirteen in the sixteenth inning, and served to carry him to his third string, his score being 128 to Schaefer's 248, and the latter failed to increase that total in five successive trials. He made seven by a superb display of delicate "nursing," and admirably judged position strokes, rolled up 71 consecutive carums. The ovation of cheers which greeted this unparalleled performance was fairly bewildering. He has surpassed Dion's great open-table run of 45, the highest on record at the game. In the 25th inning, after a run of 10 carums, Sexton entered upon his sixth and last string of 100 points, with a lead of 97 points, his total being 225 to Schaefer's 128, Sexton continued to increase his lead, and there seemed to be very little chance left for Schaefer, who played splendidly at times, in spite of the discouraging outlook, and, rolling up in succession brilliant runs of 19 and 21, entered upon his last string at 165, Sexton having 225 to his credit. This number Sexton materially increased by a run of 19 in reply to Schaefer's 21. Schaefer later on made 19 on the rail, to the great chagrin of the spectators who had concluded that Sexton had the game sewed as won began to grow intense. When Schaefer placed 12 alongside of the 19 the excitement rose higher still, and Sexton himself became rather nervous and uncertain in his execution of shots. He scanned the spores apprehensively, studied the table for a long period, and resorted to safety to block Schaefer, on the other hand, played with daring brilliancy, and rallied a wild uproar of enthusiastic cheers in his efforts to overtake Sexton, but his burst of skill came too late, and Sexton won at length by 34 points, amid the wildest uproar. Cheer upon cheer rang through the hall and the victorious expert was carried off in triumph on the shoulders of his friends. It took four hours and seven minutes and required 115 innings to play the match. Sexton's average on the entire 800 points was 7.11-31, and Schaefer's was 3.113-155. Sexton's best run was 77, 28, 19, and 16, and Schaefer's were 19, 21, and 22. It is estimated that the receipts of the house amounted to $750, which Sexton receives outright.

Progress of the Pedestrianism Contest in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The pedestrian score at noon stood: Fitzgerald, 371; Hertz, 361; Lacouse, 358; Noremac, 345; Krohne, 341; Cox, 281; Eison, 258.

Midnight score: Fitzgerald, 430 miles; Hertz, 411; Noremac, 398; Lacouse, 372; Krohne, 347; Eison, 280. Fitzgerald is nearly six miles ahead of the best record, and apparently able to continue his dog-trot to the finish.

The Featherweight Championship of Colorado.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Harry Morgan has deposited here the forfeit-money to bind the match with Jerry Mahoney for $2,000 a side and the featherweight championship of Colorado.

GEORGE A. WILD.

Brief Sketch of the Life of the Late George A. Wild, Curator of the State Museum, at Champaign.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—George Alfred Wild was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1835, and in the same year his parents moved to McHenry County. Early in life Mr. Wild became filled with a noble ambition to gain a thorough education, and in 1853 entered the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, from which he graduated in 1858. While here he greatly impaired his health by the overwork necessary in taking two years' studies in one, supporting himself in the meantime by hard work on the farm and teaching during the winter months. During his course at Champaign Mr. Wild evinced a remarkable love and aptness for natural history, which finally led him to resolve to make the study of it his life-work. With this end in view, immediately upon leaving the university, he went to Prof. Ward's natural science establishment at Rochester, and hired out, at a small salary, as a woman. In less than a year he had passed through every department, having mastered every branch of the profession, and was made foreman of the establishment. In 1878 he returned to Illinois, and was shortly after sent by the State authorities on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains to procure specimens for the State Museum. And here it is worthy of note that various parties, of several persons each, had been sent on similar expeditions, but had returned empty-handed, having accomplished little or nothing of scientific value. Mr. Wild started on his journey in poor health, without companion or assistant, and returned with an absence of three months procured over 300 valuable specimens. As an example of his remarkable pluck and indomitable will we give the following incident, which occurred near Fort Rawlins, Wyoming. While running down a herd of buffaloes his pony stepped into a badger-hole, throwing Mr. Wild under it. He arose with the blood coming from his mouth, nose, and ears, mounted again, and before night captured three buffaloes. The nearest habitation, a half-breed's hut, was eighty miles distant. This was reached in three days. Mr. Wild entered the hut and told the inmates of his accident. After taking some medicine he lay unconscious for nearly eighteen hours. During this expedition he was sometimes obliged to sleep out, without shelter of any kind, when the mercury was below freezing. This severe exposure, together with the overwork, undoubtedly resulted in his untimely death. After returning home and mounting the specimens he spent nine months' study (combining the principal museums of the country) preparatory to studying with Prof. Huxley. In September, 1879, he sailed for London, where he became one of Prof. Huxley's private pupils in biology. When he went to Prof. Huxley's private secretary to pay his tuition, he was handed a receipted bill for the amount in full. Asking upon what authority and why he was given it, he was told, "Upon Prof. Huxley's, because you are a distinguished American and we are glad to have you here." After completing his studies under Prof. Huxley he took a special course in embryology under Prof. Balfour, at Oxford University. While here he made a special study of the best methods of instruction, and took extensive notes preparatory to delivering lectures. During his entire stay in Europe Mr. Wild was treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy by all, and especially by Prof. Huxley, who once told him, "About all we old fellows can do is to help you young fellows along." Advised by the best medical authority of London, in June, Mr. Wild returned home, a physical wreck. After vainly seeking for health on the plateaus of Colorado, he quietly passed away on the 12th of November last at the early age of 47 years. Mr. Wild was not only a great naturalist, but also a profound student of German, French, and Spanish. He ever great may have been his attainments or intellectual powers, it is only fair to say that they did not exceed the manly virtues of the heart; and in his death Illinois has lost a son who promised well to honor his State and the profession.

F. J. CHENEY.

A Ghoul of Alabama.

About two months ago the wife of an old German named Meyer, living near Mobile, Florence, Ala., died and was buried. Recently the old man found some money missing, and, in an old dress which had belonged to his wife, he found a pocketbook containing $100. This inflamed his cupidity to such an extent that he forthwith imagined that there was more buried with the body. Securing the services of a sturdy black man named Thomas, the ghoulish old scoundrel dug up the body, stripped all the cloth off of it, and put it to place in a bonfire, reserving for money. Failing to find it he took a gold ring from the hand of his wife, said to be an engagement ring, and gave it to the tramp for his labor. Great indignation is expressed by the Germans in that vicinity that one of their number should have done so foul a deed.

GABE CASE'S HOG.

Butchered to Bad Music to Make a Bankers' Holiday—The Weight, 583 Pounds, Guessed by Fred Hildebrock and Jim Flack—The Opinion of the President of the Board of Education.

New York Sun, Dec. 27.

Mr. Gabe Case's place up on the road was adamented yesterday by a crowd of grave and well-dressed gentlemen, who gathered about an extempore pen and gazed at the pig within with absorbed and thoughtful attention. No levity was tolerated. The porker looked as much like other porkers as young babies usually look like other young babies, and was able to walk a very little. This was considered very much to his discredit, inasmuch as no porker of distinguished weight should be able to waddle, even in the most infinitesimal degree. A look into his eyes discovered lazy contentment.

At 2 o'clock the crowd had grown large, and smart teams were rattling up through the heavy mud incessantly. Men in white driving coats and heavy gloves pushed one another eagerly in trying to get a sight at the hog, and the betting was brisk. Many bets were laid at $100 even on various weights, ranging from 575 to 650 pounds. Several bets of $50 even that the hog would weigh over 600 were taken, and things went briskly until the unsuspecting porker was dragged under three beautiful maple trees and prepared for death. An Italian orchestra of discouraged-looking but musc

RAILROADS.

Alleged Discrimination on the Part of the Canal Commissioners.

Why Shouldn't Sauce for the Railroad Goose Be Sauce for the Canal Gander?

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Vast Extent of Railroad Construction for 1881.

Reading Made a Profit This Year of Over Ten Million Dollars.

Meeting in St. Louis of the Illinois Freight Agents—No Action.

The Railroad Officials Cannot See Why the Canal Commissioners Practice Discrimination While the Railroads Cannot.

"It seems to make a great difference to the Illinois State officials," said a prominent railroad manager to a TRIBUNE representative yesterday, "whose ox is gored. Now, while they are making such strenuous efforts to prevent discrimination on the part of the railroads and will not allow them to make lower rates from a farther distance than a nearer one, they lose sight of the fact that just such discrimination is openly practiced by the State Canal Commissioners. Here I have prepared for you a little table to show that the Canal Commissioners charge lower rates between La Salle and Chicago on what they call through business, which means business from points on the Illinois River, where they have to meet railroad competition, than they do on local business received at La Salle or points this side of it. Here it is. It was prepared from the Canal Commissioners' tariff, and shows the canal tolls charged by the Canal Commissioners on such through and local business":

	Thro' freight, mills per mile.	Local freight, mills per mile.	Thro' freight, greater than through.	Local freight, greater than through.	Thro' freight, greater than local.	Thro' freight less than local.
Oats, per 1,000 lbs	1⅓	1½	3¼	33¼		
Corn, per 1,000 lbs	1⅓	1½	3¼	33¼		
Wheat, per 1,000 lbs	1⅓	1½	3¼	33¼		
Coal, per ton	7-10	1	9-10	45		
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	4¼	5	¾	17⅞		
Dressed flooring, per 1,000 feet	3	4	1	33⅓		
Brick, per 1,000	2	3	1	50		
Posts, per 100	3	4	1	33⅓		
R. R. ties, per 100	15	20	5	33⅓		
Wood, per cord	8	10	2	25		
Boards, per 1,000 feet, per yard	7	10	3	43		
Dimension stone, per yard	6	8	2	33⅓		
Rubble stone, per yard	4	5	1	25		

"Now you will perceive," continued the gentleman, "that on through business from points on the Illinois River they charge from 25 to 50 per cent less than on local business received at points on the canal where there is no competition. The canal tolls on lumber are still more discriminating. The tolls on lumber, Chicago to Peoria, are 25 per cent less than the tolls from Chicago to Ottawa. And the most glaring inconsistency is, that the Canal Commissioners pay the 25 per cent they refuse to pay. Now don't you think what is sauce for the goose ought to be good sauce for the gander?"

Railroad Construction in 1881—More Miles of Roads Built This Year than Ever Before.

From advance slips furnished by the *Railway Age*, of this city, the following important facts regarding railway construction in 1881 are gathered:

The year 1881 has been especially notable for the enormous extent and rapidity of railway construction in the United States. Although it opened with a very severe winter, and snow and frosts, protracted into the spring, delayed the commencement of operations in a large part of the country, and although during the summer and fall railway work in the West was retarded by an excessive rainfall, still we are able at this early to present a table giving, we believe, a comparatively complete summary of the number of separate lines and the miles of track actually laid down in the various States and Territories, from January 1st to December 31st. The month of December has been unusually mild in the northern half of the country, considerable track no doubt has been laid within the last few days, of which we have, as yet, received no report. It is probable, also, that in some other cases the last reports have not shown the entire amount of track laid for the year, have been laid at the end of the month. While, therefore, the figures which we are now able to give are necessarily incomplete, and will have to be supplemented in a future article giving the record of construction in detail, we may say that it has been made up with very great care from many sources, including the reports of State Railroad Commissioners, and other State officers contributing their assistance, and that it is reasonably complete for so early a publication. Our figures show that track has been laid on 238 different lines—that is, roads built by as many different companies—and already aggregated no less than 6,742 miles. This is much the largest mileage ever constructed in any one year, that for 1880 being given by Poor's Manual at 7,154 miles, which in turn was far greater than the mileage in any previous year except that of 1871, when it reached 7,379 miles. Allowing for returns yet to be received, we believe it safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1881 will prove to have been very little, if any, less than 8,000 miles.

The following is the table, as far as we are now able to complete it, of new construction in 1881:

State.	No. lines.	Miles.	State.	No. lines.	Miles.
Alabama	2	34	New Hampshire	2	74
Arkansas	4	119	Nevada	1	15
Arizona	1	7	North Carolina	1	19
California	7	154	Ohio	15	224½
Colorado	15	422	Nebraska	4	247
Dakota	10	426½	New Jersey	3	95½
Florida	4	67½	New Mexico	1	18½
Georgia	7	54½	Ohio	18	417½
Iowa	14	408½	Oregon	2	38
Illinois	11	111	Pennsylvania	10	94½
Indiana	12	321	Rhode Island	1	3½
Kansas	8	152	South Carolina	1	34
Kentucky	5	143½	Texas	21	1,411
Louisiana	1	20	Tennessee	5	74
Michigan	11	224½	Virginia	3	213½
Massachusetts	1	4½	Vermont	1	3
Maine	1	12	West Virginia	1	13
Missouri	1	22	Wyoming	1	5
Minnesota	1	12½	Washington Ter	4	103½
Mississippi	1	16	Wisconsin	7	201
Maryland	2	3	Totals	238	6,742

It will be seen that the work of railway extension has been carried on in forty-two States and Territories, the only States in which no new track is reported laid being Connecticut and Delaware of the United States. Although it opened with a very severe winter, and snow and frosts, protracted into the spring, delayed the commencement of operations in a large part of the country, and although during the summer and fall railway work in the West was retarded by an excessive rainfall, still we are able at this early to present a table giving, we believe, a comparatively complete summary of the number of separate lines and the miles of track actually laid down in the various States and Territories, from January 1st to December 31st. The month of December has been unusually mild in the northern half of the country, considerable track no doubt has been laid within the last few days, of which we have, as yet, received no report. It is probable, also, that in some other cases the last reports have not shown the entire amount of track laid for the year, have been laid at the end of the month. While, therefore, the figures which we are now able to give are necessarily incomplete, and will have to be supplemented in a future article giving the record of construction in detail, we may say that it has been made up with very great care from many sources, including the reports of State Railroad Commissioners, and other State officers contributing their assistance, and that it is reasonably complete for so early a publication. Our figures show that track has been laid on 238 different lines—that is, roads built by as many different companies—and already aggregated no less than 6,742 miles. This is much the largest mileage ever constructed in any one year, that for 1880 being given by Poor's Manual at 7,154 miles, which in turn was far greater than the mileage in any previous year except that of 1871, when it reached 7,379 miles. Allowing for returns yet to be received, we believe it safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1881 will prove to have been very little, if any, less than 8,000 miles.

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Illinois Freight Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—The Illinois Railway Freight Association met here this morning, representatives of all the Illinois roads being present. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to arrange a tariff, and the meeting adjourned to await the report of the committee.

The committee, after consultation, reported to the meeting a resolution providing that, after Jan. 1, the State Commissioners' rates shall be the minimum rates in all cases, and that special rates to manufacturers and others which are less than the Commissioners' rates shall be suspended, provided that nothing in this resolution shall prevent two or more roads interested in the same business agreeing to rates, but no road shall act independently of the others, or without the notice being given to all others interested. Four of the roads operated in the state were not represented in the meeting, and, with a view of securing unanimous action, the meeting adjourned to meet again at Chicago, two weeks from today.

The Late Henry C. Wentworth—His Funeral Takes Place Saturday at 12:45 P. M.

At the request of many of the friends of the late Henry C. Wentworth who live out of town, it has been decided to postpone the funeral until 12:45 p. m. tomorrow, in order to give such parties an opportunity to pay their last tributes of respect to the lamented dead. The funeral services will be held, as announced yesterday, at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. A special train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will leave the Northwestern depot at 2:30 p. m. to convey the remains and the mourners to Rosehill Cemetery, where all the honored dust of Henry C. Wentworth will find a last resting-place. A meeting of all the passenger agents in this city was held yesterday afternoon at the Erie office for the purpose of taking steps to pay an appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased. A committee of five was appointed to procure an appropriate floral contribution, and another meeting will be held at the same place this afternoon to receive the report of the committee and take such other action as is deemed necessary. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various railroads centering in this city will hold a meeting at 2 p. m. today at Commissioner Dixon's office, in the Rand-McNally building, to take appropriate and suitable action regarding Mr. Wentworth's death, and to make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body.

New Route to Columbus, O., by the South Shore Freight Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—A contract was signed today by which the South Shore Freight Line will secure an entrance to Columbus by the route adopted. Freight will be transferred from the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio at Marion to the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, reaching Columbus by the latter line. It is understood that the route was adopted mainly through the influence and in consideration of the business of the Scioto Valley, which crosses the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo about ten miles below Columbus. By the arrangement made the South Shore Line business gathered together by the Scioto Valley will be transferred to the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo at this junction, and not in the City of Columbus. This arrangement presents advantages to both railway companies, and insures to the South Shore Freight Line the assistance of the Scioto Valley.

Mr. Gowen.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—In the Common Pleas Court today hearing was had upon a bill in equity, filed by the McCalmonts against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, praying for the appointment of a Master to take supervision and control of the election in January next. Franklin B. Gowen filed a petition praying that he might be allowed to come in as a defendant, on the ground that the present suit is collusive, the object being merely to delay election to protect the term of office of the present management. The word "collusive" was stricken from the petition, and Gowen was admitted as defendant. Argument Saturday.

Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—Although no official announcement of the fact has as yet been made, it is definitely settled that Mr. A. W. Johnson, formerly of the Pan-Handle, but more recently of a Colorado railroad, is to succeed Mr. W. J. Sherman as Chief Engineer of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad. Another unannounced appointment is that of Mr. R. B. Jones to be Superintendent of the Dayton & Southeastern Division in place of Mr. J. S. Weller, recently resigned. Mr. Jones is an old railroad man, having an experience dating back many years. He was recently of the Cincinnati Southern. Both of the appointments will take effect Jan. 1.

A. H. Wood Links His Fortunes with the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29.—Mr. A. H. Wood, Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the appointment take effect Jan. 1. He will have much to do with the Western connections of the road, but his headquarters will be here.

A Mail Car on the Fast West-Bound Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—The Post-Office Department has about concluded a contract by which a mail car shall be attached to the fast west-bound train over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railways. According to the arrangement the postal car will make its first trip on Jan. 2.

Reading's Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The total profit of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Coal & Iron Company for the year ended Nov. 30 was $10,541,380, a gain over the previous year of $1,187,854. Deducting from this profit all obligations, the surplus for the year is $183,256, a gain of $1,362,242 over the previous year. Of this surplus $142,568 goes to the credit of the railroad company, and $40,687 to the Coal & Iron Company.

Short Route to Boston.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Engineers are surveying a route for a railroad from Danby, Vt., to a point opposite Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, which will be bridged, and from Ticonderoga to Sackett's Harbor, which, with western and eastern connections, will make the distance between Chicago and Boston 150 miles less than by any existing route.

Central Pacific Railroad of Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 29.—The incorporation papers of the Central Pacific Railroad of Utah have been fixed. It is 110 miles of the proposed new line from Corinne, Utah, to Yankton, Dak. The Crockers and W. B. Huntington are among the incorporators.

Miscellaneous Items.

General-Traffic-Manager Reeve, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, returned, yesterday from Port Huron. He states that he will bring his clerks down to Chicago the early part of next week.

Last evening the Union Iron & Steel Works shipped seventy-one car-loads of steel rails to the Northern Pacific country. They are the last of the 800 car-loads (40,000 tons) contracted for by the Northern Pacific Company.

Mr. W. S. Alexander, General Freight Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, gives notice of the appointment of Mr. L. F. Kimball as Assistant General Freight Agent of his road, with headquarters at St. Paul.

President Albert Keep, General-Manager Marvin Hughitt, General-Superintendent J. D. Layng, and other officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway made a trip of inspection yesterday over their new Madison line from Milwaukee to Madison.

Mr. William E. Fitch, late Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, has received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern, with headquarters at Madison, Wis. The appointment takes effect Jan. 1.

The passenger conductors on the Rock Island Road have been instructed by General Superintendent Kimball to report by telegraph to R. M. Vorhees, Master Carpenter, whenever their cars uncouple on the road from defective drawbars, giving the number of the car.

The Danville & St. Louis Railroad Company has made to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York a mortgage for $4,000,000, payable in gold coin with interest at 6 per cent per annum. The security given is all the property of every description belonging to the company.

Mr. Benjamin J. Gifford, President of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, gives notice of the appointment of Mr. F. H. Ogden as Auditor of his company, vice E. E. Kreutzhoffer, resigned. He will discharge the duties of that office in addition to those of General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Official announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. D. B. McCoy as Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Northwestern Union Divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern, vice James McCabe, resigned. Mr. McCoy's appointment takes effect Jan. 1, and his office will be in the Wells street passenger station in this city.

His Excellency Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan, arrived at Chicago yesterday from Washington. He is on his way to Japan on a six months' leave of absence, and is accompanied by his wife, four children, and three servants. The party arrived by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and left for the West by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

It is reported that Mr. William Irving, for some years past Purchasing Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, intends to resign his position Jan. 1. It is stated that Mr. Irving intends to quit railroading and start in business on his own account. It is also reported that Mr. H. B. Marwell, Stationer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, will resign Jan. 1 for the same reason that moves Mr. Irving to take that step.

A car-load of blasting-powder arrived over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road from Cleveland yesterday. It is billed for Dillon, Montana, on the Union Pacific Road, and is to be used in blasting the Northern Pacific tunnel, near Butte, Montana. The freight on the powder from Chicago to Dillon is $4.10 per hundred, amounting to $1,000 for the car-load. It was alleged, when yesterday over the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific, the freight from Cleveland was 60 cents per hundred.

The Missouri Pacific is out with posters announcing the opening of its new triple line to California through Texas on Jan. 1. The line runs over the Missouri Pacific, or Iron Mountain, the Texas & Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. Through Pullman and sleepers will be run through with but one change, at Deming, N. M. It is understood that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Gould Southwestern lines have agreed upon uniform rates to competing points.

East-bound freight rates are completely demoralized. Although the railroads claim that they are not taking provisions and grain at less than 12½ cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, yet it is positively asserted that some of the roads have been taking such business at as low a rate as 10 cents per 100 pounds. At Milwaukee, grain and provisions are openly contracted for at 10½ cents per 100 pounds to New York. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads claim to follow the other roads only on provisions, but will not contract grain at less than the 20-cent basis.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The Georgia Crop of Christmas Killings Not All Gathered Yet—A Long Array of Miscellaneous Miseeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—Christmas killings are still coming in. At Hawkinsville yesterday Elijah Whitehead was shot and instantly killed by Turner Sutton. The difficulty arose over a game of cards. After the killing Noah Whitehead, brother of deceased, cut Sutton twice, inflicting painful if not fatal wounds.

In Meriwether County, Monday last Jim Stepp and John McDonough had a difficulty, which terminated in Stepp stabbing McDonough in the breast, making a wound which the attending physician considers fatal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 29.—The two burglars arrested for breaking into several stores at Batavia recently, on a bearing in Chicago, have been remanded for trial in the Kane County Circuit Court. They will be tried here in February.

TOMBSTONE, Colo., Dec. 22.—Deputy-United-States-Marshal Earp was fired upon while crossing Fifth street last night by three men armed with shotguns. The assassins were concealed in an unfinished building, and escaped in the darkness. Nineteen shot struck Earp, inflicting dangerous, perhaps mortal, wounds. The assault is undoubtedly an outgrowth of the recent fight with the cowboys, in which Earp was engaged. The gang have since threatened the lives of Earp and his supporters. The citizens are greatly excited.

INGERSOL, O., Dec. 29.—Herman Erlich was arrested today on the steamer Jenny Osborne at Cattlesburg, on the charge of defrauding Inspector Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., charged with complicity with W. H. Howard, a clerk in the registry department of the Atlanta Post-Office, in robbing valuable letters. The story is that Howard took letters to Erlich's bakery, opened them in the upper room, where he took out the money, steamed and opened them and divided the contents. On the arrest of Howard, Erlich fled here, where he formerly lived.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Ed Nelms, the negro murderer, who left sixteen dead men recently at Napier, Tyler, and the Hernando (Miss.) Jail, was shot and killed early this morning by Chief of Police W. C. Davis. Nelms, with three others, were making for the Arkansas shore when intercepted by Chief Davis, who had with him Capts. Hackett and O'Haver, also of the police force. When Nelms was commanded to halt he showed fight and drew down his gun to shoot, but it missed fire. The Chief then fired the fatal shot. Nelms and his party were well armed with shot-guns and pistols. His companions were captured and lodged in the station-house.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—The records of the Coroner's office of this city shows that thirty-six homicides and eighty-two suicides were committed during the past year. Of all the suicides twenty-seven persons used firearms as a means of self-destruction, nineteen poison, thirteen drowning, thirteen hanging, and ten knives.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—A fugitive thief named Ruth fired four shots at Constable Hingher, of Lebanon. All the bullets lodged in some papers in the breast pocket of the Constable. Another Constable shot down Ruth, and he is probably fatally wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Two Italians were arrested today on a warrant from Boston, charged with for a murder at the North End last summer. One night Mr. Remington C. Downing, of Lynn, was found unconscious on North street, with his skull fractured. He died next morning. The police soon discovered a companion who was with Downing, and from him it was learned that Downing had been followed up North street by unknown men and assaulted, the companion having run away for fear of his life. After the police had ascertained who the assailants were search was made for them, but they could not be found, having left the city. Both men were fully committed on the charge of murder.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 29.—Herman Weising, ex-Treasurer of Lee County, has been indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement of county funds. Ten thousand dollars is the amount said to have been embezzled by him when Treasurer of the county.

GORE.

The Bloody Crime at the Town in Ohio—Gulteau's Example.

GORE, O., Dec. 29.—Morgan Richards has confessed the murder of Mrs. Terrill, his mother's sister, and says it was done on account of an old grudge. The murdered woman's son, William, is undergoing a life sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary for the murder of three persons four years ago. Mr. Terrill died of grief for his son's crime two years ago. There is a theory that Richards shot his aunt to prevent her revealing what she knew about others implicated in her son's crime. Richards is a young man, and has taken unusual interest in the Guiteau trial, particularly what Guiteau said. A few days ago he bought a revolver, remarking it was the same kind that Guiteau used. From this it is supposed he did the murder for notoriety. There is still talk of lynching him.

GOREN, O., Dec. 29.—The authorities placed a guard about the house of Mrs. Terrell, who was assassinated last night, to prevent the obliteration of the tracks of the assassin. As soon as daylight came they found the tracks and traced the assassin to the residence of Mr. Arnold, a farmer, and a friend of young Richards, one of Arnold's farm-hands, as the criminal. He was armed with a revolver, with one empty chamber. He resisted arrest, but was overpowered, placed in a wagon, and driven rapidly to Logan to jail, having a lynching party that tried to head him off. No motive for the crime has been developed.

ILLINOIS COAL.

Rapid Increase in the Output of Sangamon County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—During the past year Sangamon County has made rapid progress in the development of its coal-fields, and the output in this county is now the largest in the State next to La Salle County, while at the present rate of increase that county promises to be left behind within a year or two. There were nine mines in operation in 1879, the total product being 229,000 tons. In 1880 there were 10,645,527 bushels, or over 425,000 tons, taken from ten mines. This year the total production will be about 700,000 tons, worth on the average six cents per bushel. The value of the coal product of Springfield this year is estimated at $678,272, and that of the entire county at $1,050,000. In the ten Springfield mines 1,065 persons are employed and are paid $630,000 annually. So many improvements have been made that the total output of the county for 1882 is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

FIRE RECORD.

Destruction at La Grange.

A two-story frame building at La Grange, the residence of H. C. Morey, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames were discovered issuing from a basement window shortly after midnight, but owing to the isolated position of the building nothing could be done. The household furniture and personal property were all safely removed. The fire originated from a stove in the basement, in which fire had been left on account of the damp condition of the walls. The flames were communicated to the flue and from thence to the upper portion of the house. The loss is estimated at $2,500, which is covered by a policy in the Continental of New York.

Fire in a Smoke-House.

The still alarm to Engine Company No. 3 at 1:55 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in August Buske's smoke-house at the rear of No. 73 Webster avenue. The building and pigeon contents were damaged to the extent of $50.

THE ASHLAND TRAGEDY.

A Negro Arrested for the Crime, but Is Generally Thought to Be Innocent.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 29.—Willis Hocraday, a colored barber, has been arrested at Louisa, Ky., for the murder of the Gibbons children and Miss Thomas last Friday night. He was drunk last Monday, and talked in such a way as to arouse suspicion, and then suddenly disappeared. Detectives do not believe Hockaday is guilty, and will discourage attempts at violence when he arrives. They seem to have settled upon the theory that Gibbons was the murderer, and that he has drowned himself in the Ohio River. This theory is based partly on the fact that a skiff was stolen up the Kanawha River before the crime, and a single man was seen riding down the river in it, and since the murder the skiff was found floating empty down the river below Ashland. A reward will be offered for Gibbons' body.

SILK-WORMS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 29.—A second shipment this winter of silk-worm eggs passed through the city today by the Pacific Express—in all 221 packages. With the exception of a lot to the order of Cavier & Co., of New York, and a lot to H. Surzke, of Milan, the consignment was to parties at Havre, France, and Paris. Cold weather and quick transportation make this a preferred route.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES.

More Developments in a Mine of Exceeding Great Richness.

Further Instances in Which Hardened Criminals Have "Played It" on the Courts.

The Pernicious Practice of Allowing Convicts to Go on Their Own Recognizances.

Judge Jameson's Explanation of the Bennie Hughes Case—The Practice in the Federal Courts.

A TRIBUNE reporter continued his investigations in the rich field of suspended sentences yesterday, and again found case after case in which the false representations of friends had hoodwinked or prevailed on the sentimental feelings of Judges in the Criminal Court until the bench from which punishment for wrongdoing is supposed to proceed was transformed into a sort of judicial mercy-seat, from which hardened criminals were flung back upon a crime-cursed community to continue their unlawful depredations.

Taking up the list of sentences suspended by Judge Moran, the first name encountered is that of James Marshall. He was the trusted collector of Sprague, Warner & Griswold, but took to gambling and drinking, and one week in November, 1880, failed to show up at the store at all. He kept on collecting all the same, however, and was caught while attempting to collect a bill of $150. The firm suspected that he was only about $400 short, but when questioned he promptly admitted that the amount was nearer $1,400. Yet on the very day he was found guilty—Jan. 17—

SUCH INFLUENCE WAS BROUGHT TO BEAR

upon the Court that his sentence was ordered suspended.

Almost the very next name is that of R. Dupont, or Henry Dewent, as he was called. He entered the employ of Willoughby, Hill & Co., and rose gradually from the position of night watchman at $6 per week to that of salesman. Not satisfied with promotion, he stole everything he could conveniently carry off—in fact, he had been stealing ever since he went into their employ. His prematurely gray hairs and the fact that, somewhere or other in the wide world, he had a mother who would surely die if she heard of his fate, incited the Court to exercise his judicial mercy in this case also.

Hermina Meyer, a professional shoplifter, was caught Dec. 15, 1880, with goods which she she had just stolen from Jacob Adler's dry-goods store on North Wells street. Not only that, but articles were found in her possession which had been stolen from the house by burglars only a few nights before. Hermina succeeded several times prior to this in escaping punishment by pretending to be half-witted.

The case of Samuel Manning had little in it to recommend the culprit to mercy. Given to evil ways, gambling included, and, in order to get money with which to "buck the tiger," burglarized the room of his friend, Edward A. Heaney, at No. 1329 Wabash avenue, and carried off $75 cash and a revolver. He played the proceeds of the latter crime open as it disclosed lost.

THE GAME HE PLAYED IN COURT WAS MORE SUCCESSFUL,

as the record shows. Had he lost again, his sentence was three years in the penitentiary.

Feb. 23, in the same court, sentence was suspended in the case of Louis Smith, colored, who had been found guilty on two charges of larceny. What could possibly incite clemency in this case it is indeed hard to see. He had come into court upon no less than eight indictments for larceny. He had shown himself a very clever professional sneak-thief in the way which he robbed several residences on the avenues, and in the way in which he made a half-dozen overcoats from the Mosely School. Aug. 28 following he was arrested on Fourth avenue, as he was making his escape from a house into which he had forced entrance. One of the inmates, William Johnson by name, awoke to find somebody ransacking his clothes, and, springing to his feet, gave the alarm, and started in pursuit of the burglar. But he went no farther than the back door, for the reason that when he reached there the refugee turned, and, taking deliberate aim, succeeded in planting a bullet in the woodwork only a few inches above his head. Smith was captured before he had run very far, and the next day was held in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court. The case likely fell through in the grand jury room, as nothing has since been heard of it.

Smith, however, is still on deck, as the following, which was written for the criminal columns of this morning's paper, will show:

Detectives Ender and Long, on duty at the Harrison Street Station, have by intelligent, patient work and commendable perseverance completed the chain of evidence in a case against a notorious young colored burglar named Louis Smith, and will doubtless be able, unless there be

JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE,

to send him to the penitentiary, where he justly belongs. The facts are these: Dec. 7 the residence of Mr. J. B. Lyon, No. 282 Michigan avenue, was entered by a burglar or burglars and despoiled of almost $400 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel. The job was done in the daytime by a young colored man, the servants said, who had represented that he had been sent by Mr. Lyon to clean some harnesses in the stable. He was given a sponge and soap and a pail of hot water. Then he asked for an old knife, wherewith to scrape the harness. While the servants were busy searching for such a knife as was wanted the young man disappeared. The developments showed that he must have sneaked into the house at that time, gathered his booty, and departed. A few days after that occurrence Smith was arrested on suspicion by Detective Ender, but was allowed his liberty the next day, as nothing could be found against him. Almost immediately after his release occurred the burglary of "Billy" Smith's house, No. 1329 Wabash avenue. Again Smith was run in, and this time he was thoroughly identified by a cuff which he had dropped in the house, and which corresponded in figuring and trade-marks with the shirt which the prisoner wore. He was arraigned and found guilty by the Criminal Court, and, in addition, was fined $100 for resisting an officer and $25 for carrying concealed weapons. Pending his hearing before the Criminal Court, he was sent to the Bridewell to work for the city. The detectives formed their work on the Lyon case, and one week ago discovered in a pawnshop two dresses valued at $225. These, they learned, belonged to the Lyon household, and, upon obtaining from the pawnbroker a description of the depositor, concluded that Smith was the personage. They brought him in from the Bridewell, locked him up at the Armory, and last Saturday night put another man in with him. The "other man" was released Sunday and arraigned Monday, and in his possession was found a slip of paper which Smith had intrusted to his keeping—

A TELL-TALE LIST

of all the goods taken from the Lyon domicile—and there was learned therefrom that the swag had been shipped to Michigan City, and was thence to be sent to Smith's former home at Crawfordsville, in the same State. Detective Long went to Michigan City, secured the property there—about $200 worth—and returned yesterday morning in time to testify in the examination before Justice Wallaus. The outcome of the hearing was that Smith was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,500. He is a "touch" and shrewd young man, and has in him the making of a very successful and bold thief.

THE LAST SUSPENSION.

Marshall Loomis, who pleaded guilty of burglary, and his sentence suspended by Judge Jameson. Loomis is about 18, belongs to a very good family, and this was his first offense. He got two thieves to rob his landlady, and, when caught, told the police who his "pals" were, recovered the goods from a pawnbroker, and restored the articles to the owner. The Judge thought the boy could be "reformed," and so he let him go.

ANOTHER PARDONING DEVICE.

A great many people were surprised that Judges Moran, Jameson, Anthony, and Gardner seemed to be the only ones who suspended sentences by wholesale. It appears, however, that two other Judges—Williamson and Haven—have practically suspended nearly as many, although the records credit the former with only one, and the latter with four. Their method of release is to let a convict go on his own recognizance. It would take several days to dig out of the dockets the exact number they have dismissed in this way, but it is understood that their total would not be far behind that of the sentences suspended by their associates.

JUDGE JAMESON ON THE HUGHES CASE.

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with Judge Jameson yesterday about the Bennie Hughes case. The Judge said that nothing came before him to show that the boy was bad. On the contrary, he had the personal voucher of Homer N. Hibbard for himself and John R. Walsh as to the respectability of the boy and his family, and it was represented to him that Judge Tuley had said that the sentence ought to be suspended, and the case was transferred from his docket for that purpose. He (Jameson) was liable to be deceived. If he had been in this instance, he wanted to know it, intimating that he would take steps to prevent imposition in the future. He was anxious to get at the facts, but did not want police gossip, as he put little faith in the statements of officers regarding character. It might be true that Hughes was a bad boy, but no evidence had been produced before him which showed it. He had been indicted once, but the case was dismissed at the suggestion of Justice Wallace, the committing magistrate, who wrote a letter to the State's Attorney, saying that he was convinced that Hughes was entirely innocent.

As to suspending sentence generally, he said that where the offense charged was manifestly the first one, and the boy was under good influences and likely to remain so, he didn't believe in sending him to State's Prison or the Bridewell. If the power to suspend was not in the Court, the Legislature ought, at the earliest opportunity, to give it the power. He had no hesitation in saying that. As to men, they were sometimes reformable, but most of the cases in which he had suspended sentence were those of boys and girls.

THE PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The Federal Courts here are not in the habit of suspending sentences outright, but they are often suspended for a fixed time, in order to give a man a chance to get a pardon from the President. Thus Judge Blodgett yesterday sentenced Lysander Tiffany, the thievish letter-carrier, to one year in State's prison, but gave him until the 1st of February next to apply for a pardon on solicitation of the prisoner's attorney. It seems as though Government employés had particular facilities for getting off easy when caught. Tiffany, a trusted Government employé, had been watched for a long time, he had been complained of repeatedly, his offense was not done on the impulse of the moment or through want, for he has an interest in a mercantile firm here, and yet he only received one year, while Charles Stewart for the single offense of taking a letter addressed to his own name, though not meant for him, and cashing a draft it contained, was sent to the penitentiary for three years. H. L. Chouinard, another letter-carrier who had been in the habit for a long time, as was shown, of stealing letters and removing the stamp, was let off with one year, while E. W. Gaskins, an assistant letter-carrier, half-demented by the use of opium, guilty of but one act, and urged to that by poverty, received a like sentence. Only a little while ago H. L. Andrews, convicted under peculiarly aggravating circumstances of a similar offense, was sentenced to the usual one year's term, but, having been allowed sixty days' grace, procured a pardon before he had spent one day in the State's Prison, where he belonged.

LARGE BRAINS AND SMALL.

Has the Average Human Size Been Growing Less?—Hatters Who Hold That It Has—Graveyard Testimony to Disprove This—Skulls Seven Centuries Old Smaller than Modern Ones.

Edinburg Scotsman.

The brain is universally recognized as the organ of mind, and the size of this organ is very generally taken as an index of mental capacity. Big brains have come to be suggestive of great minds, while it is an undoubted fact that the possession of a brain which falls below a certain minimum standard of weight implies idiocy on the part of its unfortunate possessor. M. Broca places the lowest limit of brain-weight compatible with human intelligence at thirty-seven ounces in males and thirty-two in females, the average brain-weight of Europeans being about forty-nine ounces. Whether the possession of more than the average quantity of brain implies the presence of more than average intelligence is a question that has given rise to much discussion. It is an undoubted fact that very high brain-weights are occasionally found in people whose mental acquirements are certainly not above the average. Out of 157 brain-weights of adult Scotsmen, Dr. Peacock found that four, all belonging to artisans, who, so far as could be learned, had not been distinguished among their fellows by superior intellectual endowment, weighed over sixty ounces each, while the heaviest brain on record—it weighed sixty-seven ounces—belonged to a bricklayer. Dr. Morris, who chronicled the case, was told that the man "had a good memory and was fond of politics, but that he could neither read nor write." Whatever his potentialities might have been, "it is evident," says Dr. Morris, "that his actual acquirements were not great." The non-development of superior mental power in such cases may, however, be attributable not to lack of capacity for learning, but to the absence of the conditions necessary to its growth. Certain it is, that among the educated and intelligent classes the number of big brains is greater than with uneducated and less intelligent people. Among the latter the proportion of brain-weights above fifty-five ounces has been ascertained to be only from 4 to 6 per cent, while the proportion among men who have been distinguished for great intellectual acquirements is at least 20 per cent.

The brain-weights of only twenty-three such men are accurately known, and it is from these that the above proportion has been obtained. With few exceptions, these were all above the average capacity of 49 ounces. First in this respect comes the celebrated naturalist Cuvier with a brain-weight of 64¾ ounces, followed by the famous Scottish physician, Abercromby, and the poet Schiller, each with 63. Goodsir, the anatomist, follows at a considerable distance with 57½, Sir James Simpson with 54, and Chalmers with 53. That such men as Gladstone, Bright, etc., possess more than the average brain-weight may be inferred from a statement lately made public of the size of hat worn by these and a number of other living or recently deceased statesmen and litterateurs. Premising that what is known to the trade as size 7¼ is that of the average head, with presumably forty-nine ounces of brain, and that 7¾ is a size so large as only to be made when specially ordered, it appears that out of fourteen persons whose hat sizes are given, two (Lord Chelmsford and Dean Stanley) were below, while other two (Lord Beaconsfield and the Prince of Wales) were exactly up to the average. Of the others, Dickens, Selborne, and Bright required 7¼; Earl Russell, 7½; Lord Macaulay, Gladstone, and Thackeray, 7¾; Louis Philippe, 7⅞, and the Archbishop of York, 8 full. Of the 23 distinguished men already referred to whose brain-weights are known, four, including the late Prof. Hughes Bennett and Hermann, the philologist, are distinctly below the average, showing, as Dr. Bastian points out in a recent work, that "a well-constituted brain of small dimensions may be capable

DEBATING DRUMMERS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association.

Some Bad Blood Engendered Through the Alleged Irregularities of the Officers.

An Investigation Fails to Sustain the Charges, and the Aspersed Are Acquitted.

The "Reserve Fund" and Other New Schemes Vigorously Sat Down On—Annual Election of Officers.

The seventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. There were over 200 delegates present. The meeting was called to order by President James C. Miller, of Chicago, who, in the course of his annual address, said:

GENTLEMEN: We have had a very prosperous year, one perhaps unexampled in the history of associations of this kind. Our losses by death in the past twelve months are but twelve against thirteen for the previous year. When we consider our total membership, 3,200, engaged in all the branches of the wholesale trade in every city and State of the West, Northwest, and Southwest, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the climate of an unusually unhealthy year, we must think that we are either a very healthy class of men or else we have been especially protected by Providence, probably both, for our death-rate the past two years sets mortality tables at defiance.

OUR EXEMPTION FROM DEATH

is unusual, and we must not calculate it will continue. In fifty years the entire roll-call of the association will be extinguished, and we should not be surprised to see the death-rate reach the grand average of sixty.

Our membership during this year has been 3,200. Our gross expenses have been about $5,200. The cost to collect and pay our assessments, in fact to do all the business of the association, has been per member for the average membership during the year $1.40. I think the showing for expense per member will compare favorably with any similar institution in this country. The danger staring the management in the face is extravagance—increased expense each year. I can conscientiously commend the association as an example of doing the most with the least possible expense.

Gentlemen, I believe the only thing that stands in the way of our permanent prosperity is the absence of a reserve fund. We should have a reserve fund. I hope you will lay the foundation for one at this meeting.

Mr. J. S. Butterfield, of Chicago, asked if the association had any record to show that a meeting was held last year. He did not believe the stenographic report could be called a record. After a rather lively discussion, the association voted to consider the stenographer's report a record, and it was accordingly read as the minutes of the last meeting and accepted.

The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. C. Chase, was read, and exhibited the following financial showing: Balance on hand Dec. 26, 1880, $8,530; received on assessments since that time, $67,587; amount paid to beneficiaries, $62,500; clerk hire, Secretary's salary, postage, etc., $2,444; total receipts, $75,234; total expenses, $67,949; balance on hand Dec. 26, 1881, $10,304. During the year 480 new members had joined the association, 168 of them residents of Chicago.

INVESTIGATING THE OFFICERS.

In view of the fact that the officers of the association had been severely criticised during the past sixty days, Mr. J. S. Richards, of Chicago, moved that a committee of five be appointed to hear charges against and investigate the conduct of the officers and report to the association as soon as possible.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve on said committee: T. S. Quincy, D. S. Clinker, N. C. Draper, and J. M. Dement of Chicago, and Mr. Gilmore of St. Louis. The committee retired to hear any charges that might be preferred.

Mr. W. H. Russell, of Chicago, reported for the Examining Finance Committee that the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer had been found perfectly correct in all the details. The report was received and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Bishop, of Chicago, the following Committee on Proxies was appointed: Devall of St. Louis, Bishop of Chicago, Hildreth of Ohio, Condon of Iowa, and Hawkins of Minnesota.

THE NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year being declared in order, Mr. J. S. Richards, of Chicago, nominated Mr. H. W. K. Cutter, of this city, for the office of President of the association. The nomination was received with applause. Mr. Richards also placed in nomination the rest of the "$10,000-bond ticket" nominated in caucus Wednesday evening.

Mr. Burrows placed in nomination the "$25,000-bond ticket" nominated at the Tremont House caucus Wednesday evening. Mr. Burrows made a strong argument in favor of raising the bond.

Before the noon recess Mr. Richards made a lengthy speech on his proposed amendment to the constitution to create a reserve fund from which to pay death losses.

The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

When the association was called to order in the afternoon Mr. J. S. Butterfield, of Chicago, called up the matter of the newspaper controversy which was carried on in this city some weeks ago, and asked permission to make

AN EXPLANATION.

This permission was granted, and Mr. Butterfield said that in a newspaper communication written by the President in answer to one he himself had written, that officer had stated that the Secretary and Treasurer were obliged to make alternate deposits in two city banks every day when an assessment was being collected. He had examined the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and had discovered that at several times during the past year several days at a time had gone by without any deposits being made, and he cited the exact dates. The delegates were evidently "administration men," as they tried to hiss Mr. Butterfield down, but a gentleman named Burrows reasoned with them and advised them not to work the bulldozing system, and they subsided.

Mr. Chase said he could prove that he had taken good care of the association's money, and he started off to the banks after his books.

NOT SUSTAINED.

Mr. Quincy, of Winona, for the Committee on Conduct of Officers, reported that the charges preferred against the officers had been carefully examined and the committee had decided not to sustain them. This report was accepted.

The charges made were preferred by Mr. J. S. Butterfield, of Chicago, and were as follows:

First—That the Board of Directors allowed the Secretary and Treasurer to continue in office and do business for over three months of this year without any bond whatsoever.

Second—That the bond accepted by the Board of Directors is not a good and sufficient bond for $10,000, required by the constitution.

Third—That there is not a proper record kept of the business meetings of the association.

Fourth—That bills are paid out of the cash receipts of the association without action of the board, in direct violation of the constitution.

Fifth—That no officer has received official notice of his election for the past two years.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, it was decided that when the meeting adjourn it do so to meet in Chicago at 10 a. m. Thursday, Dec. 28, 1882, at such place as the Board of Directors may designate.

Some little time was consumed in the discussion of the proposed amendment to the constitution, but no action could be taken until the report of the Proxy Committee had been received.

CHASE CLEARS HIS SKIRTS.

Mr. Chase returned at this point and produced his books. He referred to Mr. Russell, of the Finance Committee, who had examined his accounts, and Mr. Russell explained that Mr. Chase had fulfilled his duties as Secretary and Treasurer faithfully and efficiently, and not a day had passed during the collection of an assessment that he had not made a deposit in one or the other banks. This verdict was received with applause.

The President brought his gavel down, and said in a very decided manner that he would listen to no more charges against the officers.

The report of the Proxy Committee was read by the Secretary. It stated that some 700 proxy certificates had been issued. The report was adopted, and a recess of ten minutes was taken in order that the certificates might be distributed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bert Stone, C. H. Putnam, O. H. Hassard, Otis S. Fabor, and William Durant as an election committee, and the delegates proceeded to ballot by States for officers for the ensuing year. The polls closed at 5:40 p. m., and while the tellers were counting the ballots the proposed constitutional amendments were taken up. The principal of these was the establishment of a "reserve benefit fund," but the amendment was

VIGOROUSLY SAT DOWN UPON,

much to the disgust of Mr. Richards, whose forty-minute speech went for naught. The other amendments that were adopted were of minor importance. A proposition to make the age limit 55, instead of 60 years, was defeated. The movement to require a bond of $25,000 from the Secretary and Treasurer was also defeated. The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING.

The attendance at the evening session was rather light, and it was evident that the interesting business of the convention had been disposed of during the day. It was stated that the Committee on Election would not be ready to report before half-past 9 o'clock.

An invitation was read from the Northwestern Traveling Men's Reunion Committee for the association to attend the next reunion at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., next July. The invitation was placed on file and the thanks of the association returned for the favor.

The time which elapsed before the tellers reported was spent in listening to songs, speeches, etc., from the delegates. Capt. Hawkins sang a plantation melody; T. S. Quincy favored the "boys" with a song entitled, "Take a Man as You Find Him"; C. E. Banks recited an original poem entitled, "The Old Gripsack," which was highly appreciated; Capt. Hawkins appeared again—this time as a Tyrolean warbler—and on an encore sang an Irish ditty, which was enthusiastically received; while Mr. Johnson, of Chicago, delivered a couple of entertaining recitations.

THE HAND OF HATCH.

Mr. Quincy called up the case of Mr. J. Wood Smith, formerly of St. Louis, who had been expelled some time ago for the non-payment of assessments. Mr. Smith claimed that he neglected to pay the assessments because he had been on the road and had not received his notices. When he had applied for reinstatement on these grounds, the then Secretary, Mason C. Hatch, had used his influence, for personal reasons, to keep him out, and his application for reinstatement had been rejected.

It was stated that Mr. Smith was in the room, and he was called upon to speak. He explained how he happened to neglect the payment of his assessments.

After a long discussion, the matter was dropped without action.

The association extended a vote of thanks to Mr. T. S. Quincy, of Fargo, Dak., for leaving his business to attend at the bedside of Mr. Mack, of Bismarck, a member of the association, who had recently died of small-pox.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cutter, Messrs. Smith, Clink, and Van Pelt were appointed a committee to circulate around among the delegates and see what could be done about presenting some slight testimonial to Mr. J. C. Miller, the retiring President of the association. The hats were passed and a goodly sum was realized.

While this was going on the barefooted head of Charlie Hilton, of the Tremont House, was discovered near the door, and loud calls were made for him. He responded reluctantly, and made one of his well-known scholarly efforts in the way of an oration. It was constructed on the Eastlake style, and he said that he cared more for the influence of the traveling men than for the influence of the daily press of the country. His remarks on keeping a good hotel were highly appreciated. The speech was gracefully and appropriately

FLECKED WITH "TAFFY,"

and he was rewarded with great applause.

When the Testimonial Committee reported they were instructed to purchase a suitable present for President Miller and present it to him for the association.

An attempt was made to bring up the "reserve-fund" matter again, but it was squelched.

The Committee on Election returned shortly before 10 o'clock and made the following report: President, H. W. K. Cutter, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, F. W. Ruffner, Chicago; W. S. Stanley, Jr., Milwaukee; J. J. Gillmore, St. Louis; H. C. Jordan, Burlington, Ia.; W. C. Corbet, Minneapolis, and W. O. Debay, Indiana; Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Chase, Chicago; Board of Directors, J. C. Miller, W. H. Russell, Conrad Witkowsky, H. S. Hawley, and Samuel Pike, all of Chicago—to serve two years; Director for one year, to fill vacancy, M. B. Van Dusen. The "$25,000-bond ticket" was badly defeated, not one man on the slate receiving more than 150 votes, while the "Chase-ticket" men received over 1,000 votes each.

Appropriate speeches of thanks were made by Mr. Cutter and Mr. Chase, after which the meeting adjourned until next year.

THE TRUNK LOTTERY.

The Illinois Central Clearing Out Its Baggage-Room—Prizes and Blanks.

An auction sale of unclaimed railroad baggage was held yesterday, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., at the auction rooms of Elison, Flershem & Co., on Randolph street. The baggage sold consisted of 650 pieces, which had accumulated in the baggage-rooms of the Illinois Central Railroad during the past year, besides several gold watches and other articles of jewelry left in the hands of conductors as security for fare by impecunious passengers. Col. Elison began the sale and succeeded in disposing of 200 pieces in one hour, when he was succeeded by "Daddy" Lyons, who finished the sale. There was a motely crowd of bidders in attendance, and after each sale the check-clerk wrote down such names as "Mr. Moses," "Mr. Marks," "Eisendrath," "Mass," and Fagin. The last-named person has been a regular attendant upon sales where a chance bargain might be struck for the past ten years, and he is reputed to have a large barn stored full of "junk" somewhere on the West Side, and to have grown rich out of the business. He was a frequent, shrewd, and conservative bidder yesterday.

A RULE OF THE SALES

is that no package bought shall be opened by the purchaser in the store, and the anxiety and eagerness of inexperienced buyers to get hold of their purchases and take them out into the alley, or get them into express-wagons and open them were ludicrous to behold. Col. Elison first sold half a dozen ladies' gold watches, a pair of diamond earrings, and a box of medals. The watches brought from $9.50 to $12 apiece; the earrings $15, and the medals 75 cents. The latter were pewter, the earrings were Brazilian pebbles, and worth about $3.50, but most of the purchasers of the watches got good bargains, some of the time-pieces being worth $25 to $40. The ruling price for valises was 50 to 75 cents; for broken trunks, 75 cents to $1; for unbroken trunks, $3.50 to $5; for chests, $4. Packing-cases appeared to be favorite articles of purchase by Mr. Fagin, Mr. Marks, and other experienced buyers, and they brought prices ranging from $5 to $12. One large trunk, said to contain a

PORTION OF JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S WARDROBE,

was bid in by a lady for $14.75. The fair purchaser refused to inform the salesman whether she wanted a memento of the actor or was in search of a bargain in gent's apparel. Some of the packages that were opened in the vicinity of the store disclosed unique contents. One young man found his New-Year's box to contain a lot of frilled and ruffled garments that had the appearance of being a part of a bride's smuggled trousseau; another opened a long box and found a human skeleton all nicely wired together, ready to adorn a museum or some doctor's shop. The most common finds were various articles of wearing apparel, books, and household utensils. Some of the valises undoubtedly had been the property of professional hotel "beats," as they contained nothing but bricks, or other heavy substances wrapped up in paper. The sale continued until 2 o'clock, and the 650 pieces of baggage brought $1,800, which the Illinois Central officials think will scarcely pay them for the trouble they have had in transporting, storing, and handling the stuff.

ICE.

The Chicago Dealers Are Not Yet Discouraged About This Year's Crop.

The continuation of moderate weather almost uninterruptedly from the beginning of the winter season up to the present time has had its effect upon almost every line of business, and more especially upon the ice trade. Varying demand and supply regulate all sorts of traffic, but as regards ice it sometimes seems purely a question of supply; the demand is as certain to come as summer weather. For the purpose of ascertaining what ice-dealers thought of the outlook, a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon several of those doing extensive business through down-town offices.

J. P. Smith & Co. said they were

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE ADVENT OF COLDER WEATHER.

The sooner the north wind swooped down upon us from its mightiest caverns in the farthest north the better they thought it would be for the ice trade. Thus far not a single cake of ice had been cut from Montreal to St. Paul, and from Lake Pepin to St. Louis. A week or so ago there was a "skimmer" of ice about three inches thick on Lake Winnebago, but with warmer weather it disappeared entirely. So it had been in other localities. Along about Thanksgiving there was a thin scale of ice over Lake Calumet, the largest and best ice-field in this vicinity. There was yet sufficient time for the harvesting of a large ice-crop, provided cold weather would set in and furnish the ice. Ice of the thickness of only five or six inches was almost valueless, as it was not thick enough to bear up a horse and machine, thus making the expense of harvesting it very heavy. It took continued and gradually-increasing cold, without storms or snows, to make a good ice crust. It was no more than reasonable, therefore, to expect that with a change of the weather would come snarling gales and heavy snows, both of which would be a great detriment to ice-men. Last year this firm, like many others, cut ice almost continually from Nov. 25 to March 1, and calculated to lay in enough for two years' service, but the summer season was a long one, and the price so cheap that the consumption was enormous. Though there is yet considerable ice in storage at Green Bay and other great ice-fields in Wisconsin and Illinois, the supply is not sufficient for the Northern States, to say nothing of the Middle States, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and the great South. Already the Southerners are beginning to make heavy purchases of ice in storage wherever they can find it, and, as they are always able to sell at a good price, they are paying dear for all they purchase.

"What arrangements are being made to get ice in case this weather continues?" was asked.

"None. In fact, none can be made, for the reason that there is no ice anywhere, not even in Canada," was the reply. "Ice will become so scarce and dear that the consumption will be limited, and a great many will do without it altogether."

R. A. Shedd & Co. took

A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

The weather thus far, excepting a few days, had been abnormally warm for the winter season, and it was to be expected that when cold weather did set in it would be sharp and severe. The large ice-dealers did their work nowadays with machinery that made it possible to cut and store ice for an entire year within the short space of ten days or less. One cold snap of sufficient severity would set the ice trade aright, and in view of all the facts they saw no cause for alarm at present. For themselves, they would say that they had a very large quantity on storage, especially at St. Louis, in which quarter, should there be any scarcity, the demand would be greatest. The packing interest was the greatest consumer, and in the event of an ice-famine would be the greatest sufferer.

The Washington Ice Company took a similar cheerful view of things, and, in fact, had not worried at all about the scarcity of the ice crop. Several members of the company have been in the business for eighteen years, during which time they have known only two years in which ice was cut in any appreciable quantity prior to New Year's-Day. They said February was the great ice-gathering month, and they would not begin to feel any serious alarm unless the weather continued warm until well on into the middle of that month. They did not, however, like to contemplate the possibilities of the weather continuing warm.

W. T. B. Read, O. & W. Guthrie, Griffin & Connelley, and others who procure their supply in the city or its immediate vicinity are patiently waiting to begin operations. They are hopeful that Chicago weather will not forsake them this year, as it did in the winter of 1879-'80.

ROBERT CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

His Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Proposed Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of Its Discovery by La Salle.

We print below a letter addressed by Mr. E. B. Washburne to the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, the President of the Chicago Historical Society, in relation to a suggestion of Pierre Margry, the French historian, that the historical societies in the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers should celebrate the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi on the 9th of April, 1882, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle. We think the suggestion a most excellent one and that it will meet with exceptional favor, not only with the historical societies referred to, but among all lovers of history interested in our early discoveries. Among all the discoverers in New France, La Salle stands out conspicuously as one of the greatest, boldest, and most enterprising, and whose history has all the interest of a romance. To our judgment nothing could be more appropriate than the celebration referred to. It is due to the memory of one of the most remarkable men, not only of his time, but of any age, for La Salle, with his high education and rare intelligence, had the characteristics of indomitable will, unsurpassed courage, and unheard-of tenacity, which have impressed his name indelibly on the page of history. When we stand in the presence of what has followed La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi 200 years ago, it is impossible to withhold an expression of our wonder, amazement, and admiration.

The States at the present day bordering on the Mississippi River, the mouth of which La Salle discovered April 9, 1682, and its tributaries, are Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. We presume that all those States, or the local historical societies which have been established therein, will associate themselves with any movement looking to an appropriate celebration of an event having such an influence in the history of the world as the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi. There would seem to be a certain propriety in the Chicago Historical Society taking the initiative in this matter. La Salle is the founder of Illinois, and he was one of the first white men who ever set foot on the soil now occupied by our magnificent city. On the 4th of January, 1680, he reached Peoria Lake with his expedition, where he built "Fort Crevecoeur," which was the first civilized occupation of the country which now constitutes the State of Illinois. Terrible disasters, misfortunes, and perils attended La Salle before he built Fort Crevecoeur. The very name—Broken-Heart—is suggestive of the sorrows and sufferings which must have appalled the heart of the brave explorer. Obliged to abandon and dismantle his fort, it was in March, 1680, that La Salle improvised his expedition to find the mouth of the Mississippi. It was, therefore, on the soil of Illinois that the great undertaking was fitted out. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Chicago Historical Society will take early steps looking to a celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle on the 9th of April, 1882, at some place to be agreed on by the various historical societies interested in the matter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1881.—*To the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, President of the Chicago Historical Society*—DEAR SIR: I have just received a letter from the celebrated French historian, Pierre Margry, dated Paris, the 8th instant. He gives me an interesting account of the family of Pierre La Clède, the founder of St. Louis, which must be valuable to his descendants in that city.

It is not my purpose here to speak of La Clède, particularly as M. Margry says he has sent the same information to one of his descendants now living in St. Louis. My object is to call the attention of the society, through you, to a suggestion which M. Margry makes in his letter. After speaking of the last volume he has published, which treats of the discovery by sea of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, he says:

In considering this matter, I cannot forbear to say that there is an excellent occasion for an act of justice in honor of Cavalier de La Salle. Next year, on the 9th of April, 1882, will be the 200th anniversary of the first discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by the great Rouennais (La Salle). The Congress of the United States in having me make the collection of documents which recall the heroic enterprise of this illustrious man has erected a monument to him which will make his name live eternally in history. Why should not the Chicago Historical Society unite with the other societies of the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi to make a commemorative ceremony on the date of April 9, 1882? Did not La Salle do more than Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, and certainly more than Father Hennepin, whose discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony has been celebrated? I take the liberty, sir, to submit to you this idea, as well as a decision by which the Academy of Rouen, the natal town of La Salle, will associate itself with the society of Chicago, and, if possible, with other societies established on the soil of one of her children. To my mind it is important to have the people keep up the remembrance of a common glory, for there is a principle of peace and affection in such an association with the past worthy of all respect.

I think this suggestion of M. Margry is worthy of the serious consideration of our society, and perhaps you might deem it proper to call its attention to the subject at its next monthly meeting, with a view of taking such initiatory steps as shall seem proper. Yours very truly,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

A GREAT FRAUD.

Swindlers Organize a County in Dakota and Float Several Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of "School Bonds."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., Dec. 29.—Last winter the County of Douglas, in Southern Dakota, was organized. The organization, as it was afterwards proved, was accomplished through the grossest misrepresentation and perjury. Of late it has become known that a considerable sum of Douglas County warrants were in circulation, and an investigation was instituted today. Developments were made which show that, while Douglas County is one of the smallest counties, it has been the scene of the biggest bonding frauds. A few days ago the banking firm of Jesup, Paton & Co., of New York, telegraphed to their correspondent here inquiring about the validity of Douglas County school bonds, and saying that three $1,500 bonds had been offered them. They were informed that there was neither a school-house nor an authorized school district in Douglas County. A letter was received from them today saying there were upon the market $200,000 of Douglas County securities. Douglas County has only about forty voters, and the total value of all its taxable property will not exceed $12,000 or $15,000. It is not known where all of these fraudulent securities are, but banking firms at Lanesboro and Worthington, Minn., had come into their hands several thousand dollars' worth, which, as it is stated on undoubted authority, Charles T. McCoy, a resident of a neighboring county, redeemed only a short time ago. Mr. McCoy is a prominent politician of Bonhomme County, and is at present a candidate for United States Marshal of Dakota. These Douglas County securities are absolutely worthless, as the entire organization of the county was illegal. The business has all been done by one Commissioner, who will be arrested immediately unless he has taken flight. Only a few days ago the Commissioners of Bonhomme County petitioned the Court to remove Charles T. McCoy from the office of Clerk of the District Court, giving as a reason therefore certain doubtful proceedings of McCoy as Clerk. In view of these circumstances, and of McCoy's alleged connection with the redeeming at cost of the Douglas County securities, the court has just removed McCoy. T. M. Hill, formerly of Illinois and Washington, and a well-known citizen of Bonhomme County, and also a brother of ex-Assistant-Secretary-of-State Hill, has been appointed in McCoy's place.

LICENSE MONEY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—There were paid into the State Treasury today, by Treasurer McCallin, of Allegheny County, $42,867 due the Commonwealth in penalties and interest, arising out of the suit against ex-Treasurers Kilgore and Murray, who withheld from the State three-fourths of the money received from the liquor licenses in 1875, 1876, and 1877, amounting to about $125,000.

Why do Hop Bitters cure so much? Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs.

JOLLY JEWELERS.

The Fifth Annual Banquet of the Chicago Jewelers' Association.

An Elegant Spread, with a Succeeding "Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul."

The fifth annual banquet of the Chicago Jewelers' Association was given last evening at the Leland, and was one of the finest and most elaborate entertainments of the kind ever given in the city. Mr. Warren F. Leland had evidently put the resources of his elegant house to its fullest test for the occasion. The tables were richly and profusely decorated with flowers, smilax, ferns, and rare tropical plants. Over the sideboard, in the north end of the room, was a floral imitation of the dial and arch of the famous Strasburg clock, which was a work of art in its way. The floral decorations were by Farrell. The menus were printed on rich satin in the prevailing fashionable tints, with cards on the outside, which bore in embossed, raised, gold letters the initials "C. J. A." in old English script text. The outside portions of the menu cards were printed in crimson and purple, and were a marvel of the printer's skill. Pound's orchestra furnished a delicious program of choice music during the feast. The bill of fare, which included the choicest and rarest viands prepared in the highest style of the culinary art, was done full justice to, after which came champagne and cigars, and an eloquent "flow of soul."

PRESIDENT HAHN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. F. Hahn, the President of the association, after the meal had been concluded, called the gathering to order, and delivered the following annual address:

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you, for the third time, the yearly address giving the status of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, and of welcoming to its fifth annual banquet not only you who constitute its membership, but the distinguished guests who are here with us tonight for the purpose of sharing in the festivities with which we close a year which has been free from disappointments and disasters. While I have taken no inventory of the results of our labors for the past twelve months, yet I feel that we have reason to be satisfied, and that you will unite with me in mutual congratulations upon having had a larger volume of trade in 1881 than in any preceding year. Nor is this our only cause for gratification. It cannot have escaped your notice that the Chicago jobber is becoming more and more closely identified and united with the contributory dealers, and that the members of our trade are recognized in the commercial world as active and intelligent workers, and as prompt and reliable merchants. We have added one to our membership during the past year, and twenty representative houses are now enrolled upon our books.

Our aims and purposes have remained unchanged, and we are still unitedly seeking to get more light regarding the commercial standing, the character, and the integrity and business responsibility of our customers. We are, in short, searching in the simplest and most direct form for facts and truth.

It is a noteworthy fact that a so-called "statement," giving the actual standing of a dealer in our special branch of trade, is rarely demanded; nor is it customary to give it; and yet it is generally understood that the legitimate dealer in every business, who makes his true condition known, profits thereby in times of depression and loses nothing when the trade is prosperous. The estimate of one's strength and ability to meet obligations is often hypothetical, and the failure to perform a contract, no matter what the reason for it may be, creates doubt and forces creditors to take measures which bring about the downfall of well-meaning and substantial dealers. It is therefore profitable to be candid with one another. Commercial integrity is not a trifle that can be easily played with. There is a written business record for nearly every one, and it should be the aim to see that it is creditable, for we know full well that a clear record is the "soul" of the merchant.

The reason for seeking this information can be briefly stated. The credit system is one which at all times demands great watchfulness and requires the exercise of profound discretion. It is, therefore, our constant aim and purpose to obtain special information, and we find the methods of the Chicago Jewelers' Association both consistent and effective, enabling us to place our credits with a feeling of security that we could not well have otherwise.

There stand at this time upon our records the names of 5,700 dealers, regarding whom 3,521 special inquiries were made in the course of the past year, while, during the same time, 2,691 letters of information were received. These special letters, together with the reports of each member, appeared, as they were received day by day, upon our daily sheet, and were distributed to every member. These statistics illustrate the extent of our system and the great and constant use made of its results.

And, passing now from the graver themes, permit me, gentlemen of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, to call your attention to the fact that we have the pleasure of seeing here tonight, as our invited guests, besides many prominent representatives of other mercantile pursuits and other occupations, one gentleman who, since he last dined at our board, has been triumphantly reelected to preside over the affairs of our city—Mayor Harrison. I warmly welcome you all, gentlemen, to our annual reunion, and only utter the sentiments of every member of the association, when I say that I am glad to meet you here. Gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy.

The address was frequently interrupted by applause.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The next toast of the evening, which was drunk standing, was, "The President of the United States." Upon this toast President Hahn said:

"Through all the clouds of darkness and sorrow through which our Nation has recently passed there is a deep and abiding confidence and bright hope in our future. May I ask you all to fill your glasses and drink standing to the honor, happiness, and long life of our worthy President, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States."

The toast was drunk in silence. Letters of regret were received and read from the following named gentlemen, who had been invited to be present, but could not attend: Ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, Judge Gary, Judge M. F. Tuley, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Luther Laflin Mills, Charles Farwell, Lyman J. Gage, James B. Runnion, E. C. Hine, President of the New York Jewelers' Association; D. H. Hopkinson, editor of the *Jewelers' Circular*, New York; Seth E. Thomas, and Small & Moore, attorneys of the association.

CARTER'S "BRIDE."

After the letters had been read, Mayor Harrison was called upon to speak for "The City of Chicago." Somehow, the Mayor commenced by alluding to the mud that had been thrown at him by certain newspapers. He claimed himself to be a most modest man, who was assailed by the press. Mr. Raster sat nearly opposite him, and the result was a brief fusilade of words between the gentlemen, which, while they were very funny to the audience, favored exceedingly of acerbity. Mr. Harrison claimed that he read the Bible—a statement which he was called upon to prove, and did so to some extent. After this little side-show Mr. Harrison went on in glowing terms to picture the future greatness of Chicago, which, he predicted, in 1900 would contain 1,000,000 inhabitants, and that he would live and be its Mayor at that time.

EMERY A. STORRS.

The next toast was "Our Nation and Its Government," which was responded to by Mr. Emery A. Storrs. He tartly alluded to the exceeding modesty of the Mayor, and then said he recognized the greatness of Chicago, which lay in her steers, lumber, land, and lard, but not least, in her Mayor. He said that ancient Greece was not as large as Illinois, nor had Athens so large a population as Chicago, nor could she boast of so much lard, of steers, or lumber, etc., but her name would live in history long after that of Chicago was forgotten. Athens was typical for its physical and material genius and learning. Mr. Storrs said that it was best that they should talk the truth among themselves. He alluded to the Nation's greatness and to its great men, and when he came to the name of Garfield there were thunders upon thunders of applause. The speech was pretty and eloquent, and a brief abstract can do it but faint justice.

THE OTHERS.

Next came the toast, "The Judiciary," to which Judge Gardner spoke. "The Bar" was appropriately responded to by Mr. Thomas Hoyne, "The West," by Gen. F. W. Palmer, "The Press," by the Hon. William Bross, "Our Mining and Manufacturing Interests," by Herman Raster, "The Clergy," by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and "The Ladies," by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch.

Taken all in all, the banquet was one of the most enjoyable, as well as elegant, ever given in this city. Among those present were: Mayor Harrison, F. W. Palmer, Judge Gardner, the Hon. William Bross, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Emery A. Storrs, the Rev. Hirsch, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, Herman Raster, Anson Gorton, W. W. Wilcox, W. J. Guest, W. S. Walker, H. H. Butts, C. W. Trowbridge, H. F. Hahn, M. Joseph, L. W. Arnold, Charles Smovoski, Paul Jurgens, S. Anderson, Theo. Kearney, Maurice Berg, E. W. Trask, C. H. Knights, Seth Hanchett, W. B. Dodds, W. H. Gleason, Ben Allen, S. L. Kaiser, B. K. Chambers, H. M. Carle, Thomas Cogswell, Fred Blauer, O. W. Wallis, F. E. Morse, John Morey, T. M. Avery, H. E. Culver, W. G. Pratt, W. A. Giles, C. D. Peacock, W. M. Fisher, D. L. Graff, Peter Lapp, L. W. Flersheim, C. S. Shepard, N. Matson, H. Oppenheimer, S. H. Hale, E. A. Mead, Caleb Clapp, W. F. Tompkins, B. F. Norris, Dr. Lyman Ware, H. B. Peck, E. V. Wendell, Maurice Wendell, A. C. Felsenthal, Otto Young, E. V. Roddin, Julius Schnering, F. A. Hardy, N. E. Briggs, G. K. Giles.

A Collapse at a Wedding.

Uniontown, Ky., society has been given a shock from which it will take a long time to recover. The trouble culminated at a wedding. The about-to-be-bride was young, refined, and, as her masculine acquaintances aver, beautiful. The groom had been introduced into the best circles of Uniontown people a few months before, and had completely won the confidence of the young woman's parents. He was handsome, scholarly, and of fascinating manners. A week or so ago the friends of the bride and [illegible] at the church where the ceremony was to be performed, and soon the bride herself entered with flowing veil and rosy cheeks. The clergyman whose services had been secured for the occasion eyed the bridegroom closely, and when the latter drew near, the good man dropped his book as though both amazed and horrified.

"I cannot marry this man," he said, recovering quickly.

"Why not, sir?" asked the bride's father, rising in anger from his seat and moving toward the clergyman.

"Because I married this man to another woman at Evansville, Ind., less than a year ago."

Some of the ladies fainted, the bridegroom-elect gesticulated violent protestations, and the wedding party collapsed. Investigation showed that the charge was well founded.

MONTEZUMA.

The Progress Which Our Young Apache Friend Is Making in the Arts of Civilization.

Wassaja, now known as Charles Montezuma, who is said to be the only Apache Indian ever brought under the influences of civilization, schools, and churches, is in Chicago, and was yesterday interviewed by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. Montezuma has had a checkered and eventful career, although his age is not more than 16 years. He is a pure-blood Pinal Apache, and when about 5 or 6 years old was captured by some Pimo Indians, who were then at feud with his tribe. Mr. Gentile, the photographer, was at that time (1871) with the Pimos in Arizona, and bought the youngster from his captors for $30. He took the boy East, and on his return to Chicago sent him to school. Photographs of Montezuma taken at that time represent him as a very unpromising specimen of the aborigines. His long hair fell on either side of his face, and his clothing was chiefly noticeable by reason of its non-existence. He was about as untamed and apparently untamable a boy as could be found, and could not speak a word of English.

Yesterday the reporter found a stout, well-grown lad, looking fully 18 years old. The straight, black hair was closely cut and parted on the side. The boy's complexion was not darker certainly than that of a Sicilian or Greek, and his cheeks were ruddy with health. A straight but not large nose; rather wide mouth; good teeth; lips rather more full than those of the average white;

REGULAR FEATURES, AND AN INTELLIGENT-LOOKING FACE—

such is the pen-photograph of Montezuma. The eyes were the most distinctly Indian feature. There was a manifest tendency of the hair to extend over the forehead, particularly in the centre thereof, but the forehead was wide, and would be held by phrenologists a good one. Altogether Montezuma justified the claims of his friends that he was a fine-looking lad. He was neatly dressed in dark clothes, self-possessed in manner, and apparently very much at home in Gentile's studio.

In response to various inquiries he said that after spending several years at school in this city and Brooklyn he was transferred to the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign. He spent two years in the preparatory department of that institution, and is now in the sophomore class. At present he is taking the chemistry course, with a view of fitting himself for the profession of medicine. He has still two years and a half to spend in the university, and expects to be graduated in June, 1884, after which he will spend a couple of years in a medical college. Then his ambition points to the attainment of a Government appointment, probably on the frontier, where he believes he could be of most service. Considering that he averages with the best scholars of his age in the university, there is every reason to believe that this program will be fulfilled.

Montezuma speaks as good English as any Chicago high-school boy, and his answers evince

AN ACUTE AND INTELLIGENT MIND.

He said that he had studied Latin to some extent and had made considerable progress in mathematics. Latin was not in the course assigned to him, but he took it as an extra. He was well treated by everybody, both in the university and outside, and was neither treated as a curiosity nor patronized by the whites, with whom he associated on terms of perfect equality. He said there were no colored lads in the university—they could not keep up their studies to the required standard. At Champaign he boards in the family of a Baptist minister, and he has been baptized in that communion. When a child he was baptized by a Catholic priest in Arizona, so that as far as rites and ceremonies go he has a double hold. Mr. Gentile says he can talk religion by the yard, but the reporter did not enter upon any theological discussion with him.

Mr. Gentile considers that his protégé is a marvelous illustration of the fact that the Indian can be civilized, and says that he is proud of the boy. The Apaches are perhaps the wildest tribe with whom the United States have ever had to do, but Montezuma was caught young.

TAKES VERY KINDLY TO CIVILIZATION.

He says that he feels no desire for a frontier life, though he would like to visit the far West. His photograph was taken yesterday, and will make a wonderful contrast with the picture of ten years ago. Mr. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, has taken a cast of his head, and will prepare a plaster-cast from it. He pointed out to the reporter a noticeable feature of the head, which is that it is almost all in front of the ears, the posterior part being comparatively small. Montezuma will remain in Chicago until next week, when he returns to Champaign to renew his studies. He is certainly an interesting boy, and of attractive manners.

AMUSEMENTS.

Patti Again Angry and Unhappy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—Attention has been diverted from the Music-Hall concert last evening by the petulance of the divine Patti. Today she is very much out of humor, and has told half a dozen people all about it. To begin with, Cary got her seat—that is, the one usually accorded to the leading soprano, to the right. Cary took this seat of honor, and Patti found herself sitting on the outside. Of course she thinks Cary did it on purpose. Then Cary received a most flattering reception from the audience. It was easily accounted for, since the great contralto is a favorit in this city, and particularly when she appears in heavy parts, such as the oratorio of the "Messiah" furnishes. She never sang better than last evening, and the audience became proportionately demonstrative. Patti noticed it, thought that it was an effort to bolster up the contralto, and nursed her feelings and resentment. Then there was a slight, as she thinks, on the part of the President of the Musical Festival Association, Mr. Edmund H. Pendleton, brother of the Senator. She expected when she advanced upon the stage, that it would be upon the arm of Mr. Pendleton, but the gentleman did not proffer his services. Theodore Thomas advanced toward her, but was met by a forbidding wave of the hand, and Patti went to her place alone. There was an evident attempt, contrary to the oratorio customs, to encore Cary, but Thomas would not permit it. When Patti came to sing the "Rejoice" there was another attempt at an encore, to which she responded. Gossip says today that she showed undue haste in responding, and that it was done to show Cary that she was not the favorit. It is probable, however, that Thomas had expected to permit Patti to be recalled. There is another story of a mysterious glass of brandy which was smuggled into the reception-room for Cary, while Patti got none. These complaints are due almost entirely to the jealousy of the silver-throated songstress. She received a magnificent ovation here, and there has been the most earnest desire that she might visit Cincinnati again late in the season. The press has credited her with being the greatest living soprano. It is probable her present ill-nature will pass away before she leaves the city.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The Outlook for the Trade Very Favorable—Advance in Prices of Iron and Steel Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—The consumptive requirements of iron and steel are maintained at the highest limits, and manufacturers continue behind in their orders. The reports of advancing quotations all around induce buyers to keep stocks ahead or covered by contracts. Furnaces have scarcely anything to sell before March, and for deliveries in that month are asking higher prices than have ruled for twenty months. The opinions of authorities vary as to the January outlook; but, as nearly all consumers are fairly supplied until Feb. 1, no harm will come to the trade during the first month of the year. Consumers apprehend prices will advance, and yet hesitate to pay $24 for good forge iron or $27 for good foundry. The latest foreign dispatches encourage importing interests. Pittsburg offers $22 for gray forge, and today's private telegrams quote prices at $25. A boom will open American ports. Only strict trade discipline has checked a declining tendency in foreign crude iron. Merchant bars are active abroad, and mills are oversold at home, refusing to name fixed prices. Wrought pipes are active and boiler shops are behind with work. Orders for engines, locomotives, and stationary, are declined on account of capacity being engaged, and some railroad companies have offered liberal bonuses for priority. The consumption of galvanized iron is assuming extraordinary proportions, and orders are sixty days ahead of deliveries.

"How Are You, My Old Friend?" asked a bright-looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable; I'm bilious, and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? That's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Lowe Branch News.

LIGHTNING STRIKES.

A Raid on the Hankins Notorious Gaming Hells.

If the Mayor Will Not Break Them Up, Robert Law Will.

There was a new doortender on duty last night at George Hankins' gambling house, No. 134 Clark street. Instead of the saddle-colored Zulu who in times of peace and immunity opens the doors to all comers—minors with microscopic mustaches not excepted—there stood an officer of the municipal police. Within the house were others of the force: the corpulent Currier, Chief of Detectives, with all his aids, and the night squad of patrolmen from the Harrison Street Station. The appearance of the interior of the rooms devoted to the dangerous and uncertain pastime of "pulling the tail out of the tiger" denoted that the place had been "pulled." The proprietors, dealers, players, "cappers," and loafers were idle. They stood about in bunches and groups and discussed among themselves

THE ANYTHING BUT CHEERFUL SITUATION.

Some of the more timorous of the throng huddled together at the back part of the room, as though hoping that something would turn up to prevent the necessity of walking to the police station under the escort of a being made up of blue coat, brass buttons, a star, and a club. But of escapes there were none. Two by two the inmates filed out, took their respective positions at the right and left of an officer, and went peacefully away till not one remained of the eighty-two men who had but a few minutes before been wagering their nimble nickels against the capital of the bank. So soon as the rooms had been cleared of all save the Ethiopians who are employed there, and who were not disturbed in their rounds of duty, the police stepped across the street and notified Al Hankins that his tiger's lair, up-stairs over No. 131, was also under arrest. From this house only twenty-two persons, including the dealers, were taken.

At the armory, where the "pulled" of both places were taken, a record of the names and ages was made. Inasmuch as all the men had had time during the walk from the game to the lockup to adopt an alias, no genuine names were given, and if they had been no difference would have been made. They were all of the middle and lower classes of the population—just such a crowd as is to be found any night at either of the two houses. The ages of the prisoners ranged from 21, the youngest, to 72, the eldest, the majority being about 30 years old. After a short sojourn in the cells down-stairs every man was bailed out, Mike McDonald becoming surety for the occupants of George Hankins' house, and Jeff Hankins bondsmen for those arrested at his brother Al's.

SEVERAL LUDICROUS INCIDENTS

were noticed during the pull. An old man with a venerable gray beard worked his way through the crowd that waited outside George's place to jeer the unfortunates as they made their exits, and requested the policeman doorkeeper to let him get his satchel which he had left for safe-keeping. The satchel was given him, and as he passed out one of the officers said: "You don't know your luck, old man." The reply was, "O yes I do; and I have learned something by it, too." Half an hour afterward he was arrested out of Al Hankins' place minus a $75 gold watch which some light-fingered gent had taken from him while he was explaining with rustic simplicity and eagerness the way in which he took his departure unaccompanied by an officer. His name is John Mungerson, and he hails from Logansport, Ind. Lieut. Ripley gave him a bed at the armory.

Inasmuch as the public has been given to understand that gambling was a safe if not a profitable business in Chicago, it might be well to state that the two houses taken by storm last night were raided because Robert Law, the well-known coal merchant, went before Justice Wallace and swore out warrants, stating that "gambling-houses were being kept, etc., etc." These warrants being based upon the law of the State

HAD TO BE SERVED, DESPITE THE PROTECTION

which the gamblers have known all along was being extended to them by the Chief Executive of the Municipal Government. Mr. Law, it is understood, has taken up the battle against these gamblers because one of his former clerks, a young man, after a service of a few months in his employ found himself about $600 behind in his accounts, fled from this city to Painesville, O., was brought back by one of Pinkerton's officers and lodged in jail (where he now is), and now alleges that he lost his appropriated funds in play at the Hankins brothers' houses. It is further said that the Citizens' Association is behind Mr. Law in his effort to do what the Mayor does not seem inclined to do—to enforce the laws prohibiting gambling.

P. S.—The game was running as usual after all who were arrested had been bailed out of durance vile.

ETHNOLOGICAL.

Researches of Capt. Bourke Among the Indian Tribes of North America—General Statement.

The following has been received at military headquarters:

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.—GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I have, during the greater part of the present year, been engaged in making investigations upon the manners and customs of the Indian tribes living in the Southern half of the military division; and that, in the performance of this duty, I have visited the Shoshones and Bannocks of Idaho, the Sioux of Southwest Dakota, the Apaches, Navajos, and Moquis of Northwestern Arizona, and the Pueblos of New Mexico and Texas, the villages examined being Tesuque, San Juan, Santa Clara, Picuris, Taos, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Pajuaque, Santo Domingo, Zuni, Taqua, Su Chong, Newy, Sumapoy, Supowlavy, Moshangnevy, Orayhi, Laguna, Acoma, Isleta (New Mexico), Sandia, San Felipe, Zia, Jemez, Oashiti, and Isleta (Texas).

I have made many notes and obtained some information which, with as little delay as possible, should be digested and arranged for your inspection. Among the dances and customs observed may be mentioned the Sun Dance of the Sioux, the Snake Dance of the Moquis, the Tablet Dance at Santo Domingo, the Dance of the Shi-lo-cus, of the Little God of Fire, the Wine Dance of the Ne-hue-que, and the Phallic Dance—all of these four last at Zuni, New Mexico.

While I bitterly regret to find that the more I prosecute my studies in ethnology the less I know about the subject, and that the results accomplished compare with the information still to be gained as much as a drop of water does to the quantity in a full bucket, I am content to believe that my notes will show that I have done my best to gain the fullest and most accurate information possible concerning the tribes visited.

I have been the recipient of much kindness and sympathetic encouragement from the officers of the army and civilians, whose courtesies I will particularize at a later date; but at this moment I desire to express my especial indebtedness to Gens. Hatch, Bradley, and McKenzie, and the members of their staffs, during the period that they respectively commanded the District of New Mexico; to Capt. Frank L. Bennett, Ninth Cavalry, for invaluable assistance extended during the time that he acted as agent of the Navajoe Indians; and to Mr. James Stevenson and Frank H. Cushing, of the Smithsonian, for most important service of a friendly and scientific nature during the visits I made to the Pueblo of Zuni. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. BOURKE,
First-Lieutenant Third Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

CHIEF-ENGINEER DRAKE.

Being Charged with Connection with Incendiary Fires in Coldwater, Mich., the Testimony is Greatly in His Favor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 29.—The examination of ex-Chief-Engineer Drake was continued today. Wendell, one of the firemen arrested, occupied the stand most of the day, whose testimony was not at all disparaging to Drake, but rather in his favor, going to show that the ones who fired Armory-Hall informed him of it, and he directly informed Drake, whereupon Drake informed the authorities, and inside of a few days the arrests were made. Late in the afternoon Hemingway was put on the stand, but only preliminaries were entered into, when the court adjourned. It was upon his statement alone that Drake was arrested. Public opinion is somewhat changing in Drake's favor.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

The World's Great Healing Remedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st. opp. Court-House.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
A WELCOME STAR IN CHICAGO!
A WELCOME STAR IN CHICAGO!
A WELCOME STAR IN CHICAGO!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JAN. 2.
MONDAY, JAN. 2.
A WEEK OF FUN AND HEARTY LAUGHTER!

1,000 PRESENTS GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN.
GRAND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT MATINEE.
MONDAY AT 2 P. M.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
AS
TOM DILLOWAY,
IN
EDGEWOOD FOLKS.
EDGEWOOD FOLKS.

RECOLLECT, NEXT WEEK! RECOLLECT, NEXT WEEK!
EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Large, Handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Manager and Proprietor.
THIS GREAT FRIDAY NIGHT,
Last Night but Two to See Them.
As there's no Sunday performance at Haverly's Theatre. [illegible] the world pleasing holiday merriments of
Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.
40 The Foremost 40 The Great Original 40
[illegible]
THE ONLY LEON
AND THE [illegible] FAMILY.
Tomorrow (Saturday)—Matinee & Night—[illegible] NOTICE—You will have to hurry up if you wish to see them, for they all go away very shortly—perhaps never to return again. Saturday and Monday—Last performances in this city. New-Year afternoon and night—Last of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 5.
YALE GLEE CLUB.
College Songs, Warbles, Glee and Male Choruses.
Popular prices—Admission, 50 and 75c. Reserved Seats, 25c extra. Tickets on sale Monday morning, Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock, at Central Music-Hall ticket-office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PATTI.
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces
MME. ADELINA PATTI
In Three (3) Grand Operatic Concerts—Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3, [illegible] Thursday, Jan. 5, [illegible] and Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock.
On Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, at 8:15 o'clock, MME. ADELINA PATTI will, in conjunction with all the artists of the Patti Company, appear in a brilliant programme; also assisted by SIGNOR NICOLINI and other artists of the "Patti" Company, will appear in an act of Verdi's Opera,
"AIDA."
With all the accessories of scenery, costumes, and grand orchestra, under Signor D'Auria.
General admission, $2. Reserved seats $3, $4, and $5 extra, according to location. Seats now at Messrs. Story & Camp's Piano Rooms [illegible]

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
MILTON NOBLES
The foremost American character actor. This Friday, also Saturday and Sunday Nights, the great dramatic success,
THE PHOENIX.
Saturday Matinee—Last time of INTERVIEWS. Monday, Jan. 2, the greatest comedian of the age, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, in EDGEWOOD FOLKS. [illegible] children will be given away.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Saturday Matinee at 2,
THE FUNNIEST PLAY ON RECORD,
JARRETT & RICE'S
Fun on the Bristol.
Laughter for a week. Smiles for a month. Good humor for a year.
SHERIDAN [illegible] THE WIDOW O'BRIEN
THE JOLLIEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
The Madison Square Theatre Company
EVERY EVENING IN
HAZEL KIRKE.
SATURDAY, THIRD HAZEL KIRKE HOLIDAY MATINEE.
Immediate application should be made for seats.
Special New-Year's Matinee Monday Next.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
A MOST ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
PATIENCE! PATIENCE! PATIENCE!
Gilbert and Sullivan's latest and most successful opera perfectly rendered by the EMELIE MELVILLE OPERA COMPANY. An artistic work interpreted by a strictly lyric and dramatic ensemble.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every evening at 8 and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Leavitt's Great Specialty Co.
Monday, Jan. 2, [illegible] Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., commencing with the New Year's Matinee.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

The World's Great Healing Remedy.

An infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sweeny, and Lameness from any cause.

[illegible]

Druggists are authorized to refund the money if Centaur Liniment fails to relieve or cure [illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

W. O. Cory, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

A. Obendorf, Springfield, Ill., is at the Leland.

P. G. Ballingall, of Ottumwa, is at the Sherman.

Gen. José G. Carbo, of Mexico, is at the Pacific.

L. D. Pook, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Tremont.

S. G. Magill, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

J. S. Meredith, of London, England, is at the Pacific.

J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer.

S. W. Maitland, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

H. H. Melville, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Sherman.

L. H. Clement and wife, of Brooklyn, are at the Tremont.

Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, Minn., is at the Pacific.

R. E. Jones and J. Baronetto, of Montana, are at the Palmer.

William R. Armstrong, of Detroit, Mich., is at the Sherman.

W. W. Baker and family, of Eureka, Nev., are at the Palmer.

T. B. Medary and wife, of Washington, D. C., are at the Palmer.

Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Hamilton, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Judge William L. Helfenstein, of New York, is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. D. Goldie, of Lindsay, Ont., are at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Farwell, of Lake Forest, are at the Pacific.

W. H. Pettibone, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The noonday meeting yesterday at Lower Farwell Hall was led by Mr. H. T. Helm. His subject was "Self-Righteousness."

There is a rumor that a police officer has been assigned to look after bummers who haunt the Public Library, insulting the lady attendants and making themselves generally obnoxious.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Chicago Yale Association will be held at the Grand Pacific at 6 o'clock this evening, and will be followed by the annual dinner half an hour later.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon E. A. Doolittle fell into the basement in front of No. 163 West Indiana street, and fractured his skull. His life is despaired of. He lives at No. 634 Milwaukee avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 41; 3 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 30. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.40; 8 p. m., 29.38.

The lecture-room of the Union Park Congregational Church was tastefully decorated with appropriate Christmas hangings last evening, the occasion being the holiday festival to the children of the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Alfred Ray, the head of Marshall Field & Co.'s dress-goods department, was presented yesterday afternoon by the boys of Department 3 with an elegant ebony gold-headed cane. Mr. Ray leaves for New York in a few days to go into business in that city.

The current number of the *American Field*, which is edited and managed by Dr. N. Rowe, of Chicago, is a handsome and in every way creditable effort. It is essentially a holiday number, and in respect of the illustrations, letter-press, and advertisements is probably the best issue of a sportsman's paper yet published in America.

Last evening at Windett Hall, 228-230 Milwaukee avenue, the Rev. Eugene Sheehy branch of the Irish National Land League of the Tenth Ward gave a successful musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the cause. The exercises were opened by a speech by Mr. John F. Finerty.

An unknown man about 30 years of age, five feet six inches tall, of stout build, dark-haired and dark mustached, and dressed in light pantaloons, dark coat, and dark slouch hat, dropped dead at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was taken to the morgue, and the Coroner was notified.

George Koester, of the firm of Walker & Koester, saloonkeepers, who was charged by his cook, Joe Bailey, with having severely beaten him and broken one or two of his ribs, stated to a Tribune reporter yesterday that the man had been on a very extended spree and did not have any ribs broken. The story of the assault was the result of an imagination largely inflamed by bad whisky.

A pleasant marriage service took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 1214 Wabash avenue. The contracting parties were Mr. Furman D. Updike, an operator on the Board of Trade, and Miss Mary S. Dodge. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., in the presence of a small number of relatives and intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Updike were the recipients of many very elegant presents. They departed in the afternoon on a several weeks' tour through the West.

James Thompson and Harry Lowe, the colored men who practiced burglary by breaking valuable panes of glass in show-windows and then carrying off all within their reach, were before Justice Wallace yesterday, charged each with three cases of malicious mischief and three cases of burglary, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds aggregating $6,000, or $500 each on each charge. As stated in yesterday's Tribune, the merchants who have been the sufferers are L. Adams & Co., G. Becker & Co., and E. J. Lehmann & Co.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Rudolph Schwarzlose, of No. 186 West Chicago avenue, was awakened by hearing the sound of footsteps upon the stairway leading to his room. Jumping from his bed he seized a lamp and started for the stairway. Just before reaching it he caught sight of a masked man who was on his way up, and who fired a shot at him, shattering the lamp in his hand. The rest of the family were by this time aroused, and Mr. Schwarzlose's son tackled the intruder, striking him on the head with a stick of wood. The burglar was a lively fellow as the young man's eyes and face will testify. Nothing was stolen.

Eddie O'Boyle, Thomas O'Brien, and Simon Clark, the trio of Batavia burglars who were some time ago arrested by Lieut. Beard, were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday. In the case of Boyle and Clark, nonsuits were taken and they will be tried in Kane County, the scene of the burglary. O'Brien, who was out on bail, "skipped," and in consequence was not in court when wanted yesterday. Justice Walsh continued his case to the 31st inst., to give the bondsmen an opportunity to surrender the culprit before forfeiting the bail. If he shows up a nonsuit will be taken and he also will be tried in Kane County.

At half-past 5 o'clock last evening John Boyd, a watchman at Small's packing-house, corner of Archer avenue and Quarry street, discovered three young men in the act of stealing hams from the cellar in the rear of the building, and upon interrupting them one of the thieves fired five shots at him, one of which took effect in the watchman's left thigh, making an ugly wound. After firing the shots the thief who did the shooting, and whose name is William Kennelick, hid himself in a box under a platform in the building, where he was found by the police who had been called in. He was taken to the Deering Street Station. Boyd was attended by Dr. Hoerlein, who extracted the ball, and says the wound is serious.

Since Jan. 1, 1881, there have been collected at the South Side Police Court from fines paid in court just $17,000, all of which to the last penny has been paid to the Controller. This is by far the largest amount ever collected in one year at that court, and will doubtless exceed by several thousands the aggregate of the fines collected at the three other Police Courts. In the same time the Clerk has docketed 10,100 civil cases, including drunks, disorderlies, and violations of building and health ordinances, and 2,[illegible] criminal cases—larcenies, assaults, robberies, etc. It will, therefore, be seen that the year has been a very busy one under Capt. Buckley's management of the district, he having been reinstated just about one year ago.

The twenty-third annual sociable of the St. George Society was given last evening at the Palmer House. The large hall was well filled with dancers. A general program was added as an additional attraction, embracing vocal music by Miss Hill and Miss Garland and readings by Mrs. Warley. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Baragwanath, Miss Etta Garland, the Misses Pittaway, Miss Clara Wicks, Miss Hill, Mrs. V. Fibel, Mrs. Louise Adler, Miss Hock, Mrs. Cheatle, Miss Morton, Miss Olson, Miss Emma Starr, Miss Morgan, Miss Ogden, Miss Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, A. Watson, John Patrick, E. George, R. Harley, William Barton, O. R. Jones, W. H. Genung, S. M. Olson, J. S. Laskland, H. Cheatle, Dr. George F. Smith, Thomas Prentice, John Dawson, Thomas Button, Samuel Wilde, W. Newton, D. D. L. Jacobs, Charles A. Bateman, John H. Miller.

The second of the winter receptions given by Company E, First Regiment Cavalry, took place last evening at their armory, corner of Lake and Paulina streets. The band of the regiment furnished acceptable music for the occasion, and the gay uniforms of the braves and the costumes of the ladies presented a very pleasing scene to the spectator. Dancing was indulged in and kept up continually, with the exception of sufficient time for supper, until a late hour. Among those who were present were Col. D. Welter, Capt. F. G. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hull, Mr. Arthur Williams, Lieut. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin, Lieut. J. E. Drum, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverman, Miss Flora Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. H. Decker, the Misses Sophia Peel, Annie Foster, Grace and Eva St. Clair, Sarah Wilson, Etta Robinson, Ella Baine, E. Johnson, Jessie Worth, Lizzie Pratt, Jessie Hepburn, Annie Roberts, May Cleveland, and R. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. George Waldron, Mrs. J. C. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burkett, the Messrs. R. C. and F. W. Peel, A. Hartman, George Webner, R. Williams, N. Johnson, C. L. Bailey, W. Preston, M. Behrendt, F. Oliver, C. L. Tate, R. and T. Pebke, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wing, Miss M. Dressler, and Mrs. A. C. Dinkler.

Some workmen engaged in excavating for the foundations of a new building to be erected on property at the northwest corner of State and Jackson streets, yesterday found the remains of a huge black oak tree imbedded in a layer of blue clay. They struck it first near the northeast corner of the lot, about two feet below the surface of the clay, and although the portion unearthed was apparently one of the larger branches, it was so well preserved that it required a pick and an ax to remove it. The remains of other trees were found in the same inclosure, but all were of different growth, and were much higher up in the sand and loam. The position of the oak indicated that it met its end when the clay formation began. Such oaks are common all the way from Virginia to Illinois, but it is said to be rare that one is found so far below the surface as this one.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Steel Horseshoe Company was held yesterday. The following Directors were elected to serve the ensuing year: Charles R. Barton, Thomas S. Chard, J. H. Etheridge, W. B. Ullmann, and William R. Kerr. At a meeting of the new Directors, held after the meeting of the stockholders, William R. Kerr was elected President and W. B. Ullmann Secretary and Treasurer. It was voted unanimously by the stockholders to increase the capital from $100,000 to $150,000. The company's works, which are located at Pullman, are a recent addition to that thriving city, and the growth of the business has been such that the company has been unable for some time to keep up with its increasing orders. In addition to making steel horseshoes it has lately added "drop forging," a new enterprise in the West. In fact, there are but three other establishments in the country where the process is carried on.

A dispatch from Springfield having appeared in The Tribune yesterday stating that a license had been issued to the Consolidated Starch Company of this city, a Tribune reporter called upon Mr. Edward Roby, one of the incorporators, to learn the objects of the company. Mr. Roby said he was merely acting as attorney for the parties interested in procuring the incorporation. He believed, however, a new factory would be started in this city ere long, and the buying of grain for three or four other factories in the State would be done in this city under one management. It was found that grain could be shipped to Chicago at less rates from many points in the State than it could be shipped to places where other starch factories are located, though the letter may be nearer the place of shipment. By consolidating this grain-buying business here, a great saving would be made. It is said that there is no attempt to create a monopoly in the starch business, the competition being a lively one.

DISCUSSING THE IRISH QUESTION.

Andrew Diamond, a young man with cannibalistic propensity, was before Justice Summerfield yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. The complaint was made by a former friend, Edwin McAuliff, to this effect. The two met Wednesday night at a friend's house on Twenty-sixth street, and over a jug of whisky discussed the Irish questions of the day so earnestly that a fight was the result. McAuliff retired from the conflict with two very badly mangled fingers, the teeth of his adversary having penetrated clean to the bone. The Court imposed a fine of $100 and costs, and suspended sentence that a complaint for mayhem may be entered by the prosecution.

PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

A brief but very decided and interesting sensation was produced at the Commercial Hotel Wednesday night about bedtime. The guests had nearly all gone to their rooms, and the upper floors of the hotel were wrapped in quietness, when there arose from a room occupied by two lady boarders a series of the most terrifying and agonizing shrieks. In an instant every door was opened, and the corridors were filled with women in deshabille, men in scant garments, and clerks and attendants in full force. The massive form of Chief-of-Detectives Currier, who is a boarder at the hotel, was seen, clad in the "garment of the night," supplemented with nothing but a pair of pantaloons, disappearing down the dimly-lighted hall with a rapidity truly astonishing, and before the assembled and frightened guests had solved the meaning of the scene he returned leading a crestfallen and abashed young man whom he had fished out from the innermost recesses of a far-away closet. Then all was made plain. The young man aforesaid proved to be a regular boarder named Frank E. Peterson, a civil engineer attached to one of the many railroads centering in this city. He, it seems, had become possessed of a curiosity which he now regrets; had taken one of the drawers of his bureau from his room and so placed it that by standing upon it he could peer over the transom of the door leading to a certain lady boarder's room. The screams which had been heard were caused by the discovery of his face by the occupants of the room. The Chief summoned the patrol wagon and had the young man locked up. Yesterday morning Justice Summerfield fined him $100 and costs and there the matter ended. It is said that one of the ladies whose disrobing-toilet was so rudely interrupted by "that horrid man" is in delicate health and much affected by the nervous shock.

THE REV. GEORGE C. MILN.

At a meeting of the congregation of Unity Church, held last night in the church building, the question of the resignation of the Rev. George C. Miln came under consideration. On the 13th of December Mr. Miln intimated by letter his desire to resign on account of ill-health, the resignation to take place on or about May 1. A committee subsequently waited upon Mr. Miln, asking him to reconsider his decision. The report of this committee, however, as read last night, was not very clear, and Mr. J. J. P. Odell consequently moved that a second committee wait upon the pastor for the same purpose. The motion was unanimously voted, and Messrs. Odell, A. J. Marble, and George E. Adams were appointed for the purpose. These gentlemen will report at a future meeting, to be called at the will of the Trustees. During the proceedings it was elicited that Mr. Miln, although resigning on the ground of ill-health, had hinted that he was not sure whether he was a sufficiently orthodox Unitarian for his fold, and he considered it possible that time would not tend to make his views coincide more closely with those of the church. Considerable changes were going on in his mind. Ill-health was none the less the primary cause of his desire to resign his charge.

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE CHINESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

was held in Lower Farwell Hall last evening, and proved very entertaining to the large number present. The singing of hymns by the Chinese pupils was no doubt well intended, but their voices were far from musical. Their pronunciation was very good, considering the difficulty they experience in learning English. The Chinese singers were named Lee Pac Jung, Moi Sin Get, Moi Luke Ming, Moi Fay Yon, and Ing Ling Sul. A number of the pupils and teachers recited some Scripture selections, each teacher being followed by her pupils. At the close of the exercises, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. spoke some words of encouragement to the China "boys," saying that the Y. M. C. A. took great interest in their welfare, and intended to make that interest more felt in the future. The Sunday-school class had been a great success, and the speaker hoped for great results from it. Tea, coffee, and sandwiches were then handed around by the "boys" and their teachers, and a sociable time was held.

There were forty or fifty Chinamen present last evening, and they seemed to take a great deal of interest in what was said and done. The Sunday-school class has about thirty-five scholars, and each scholar has a teacher. A number of the Chinamen have been to school on the Pacific slope, and they speak English fairly. The school is held in Lower Farwell Hall every Sunday afternoon at half-past 2, and is under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were thirty-eight deaths reported at the Health-Office yesterday.

By New-Year's-Day the entire paving under contract on State, between Taylor and Thirty-ninth streets, will be completed.

At present there are 3,489 licensed saloons running in Chicago which pay a revenue to the city of $1 a week each.

The new engine received Wednesday from Cincinnati has been put in No. 14's house, No. 38 Chicago avenue. The old one has been transferred to No. 20's house, on Rawson street. The latter engine was condemned some time ago, and No. 20 now has a good one, while where there is heavier service a new one has been placed capable of better service.

The Mayor, Controller, and Ald. Burley, Chairman of the Finance Committee, yesterday afternoon opened the bids for the official printing for the ensuing year. The *Herald* was the only bidder for printing in English, at 50 cents per inch. The *Staats-Zeitung* wants 40 cents, *Freie Presse* 25, and the *Arbeiter Zeitung* 12; all three papers are printed in German, the latter being the Socialist organ.

Parties who are anxious to contribute towards the memorial to be erected to the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who was a great sailor in his time, can do so by dropping a line and a draft on the Bank of England to Mr. Ald. Derry, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, Devon, England. Mayor Harrison has received an eloquently written circular giving full outlines of the proposed monument.

A Tribune reporter asked City-Engineer Cregier yesterday how far the Bridgeport pumping-works had progressed. He stated that the boiler and fronts had already been completed and the engine was well under way, as were the wrought-iron work and the castings. The machinery would be located on Lot No. [illegible], Canalport, which is 240 feet square, and which has been secured from the Canal Board for the purpose. Work was now progressing on the plans for the building in which the machinery is to be put. It will be of brick and stone, one-story high, 21x170 feet. Work on the foundations will be commenced early next week.

A man named S. Buski, of No. 650 Noble street, was up before Kaufmann yesterday for violation of the building ordinance. He took a change of venue to Hudson, but the Inspector withdrew the complaint, feeling that the department would not get a fair hearing before the Justice before whom the case was taken. A rather pleasant state of affairs, certainly. Justice Kaufmann imposed the following fines for violations of the building ordinances: G. Mauvee, No. 686 North Ashland avenue; J. A. Madden, No. 1051 North Wood street; M. Pratt, No. 18 Luce street; and James Allen, No. 101 Ashley street, $15 each; and Simon McMahon and Hugh Cannon, No. 266 Holt street, $10 each.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: William Rielly, two-story dwelling, 22 by 18 feet, No. 2907 Fifth avenue, to cost $1,500; A. S. Maltman, thirteen two-story flats, 280 by 36 feet, Bloomingdale and Western avenue, to cost $20,000; P. J. Wagner, two two-story dwellings, 40 by 55 feet, Nos. 525 and 527 Warren avenue, to cost $6,000; W. Zeglow, one two-story cottage, 20 by 44 feet, Cleaver, near Bradley street, to cost $1,200; Joseph Kinney, three-story and basement store and dwelling, 30 by 40 feet, Desplaines and West Randolph streets, to cost $7,000; John Horn, two-story and basement dwelling, No. 586 La Salle avenue, to cost $6,000; J. D. C. Whitney, two-story dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, on Belden avenue, near Hurlbut street, to cost $2,900.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Judge Tuley has addressed the following complimentary letter to Chief-of-Police McGarigle:

"Being at the close of my three months' term of holding one of the branches of the Criminal Court of Cook County, I desire to make known the great pleasure it has given me to notice the marked improvement and efficiency of the police force over what it was when I last held that court two years ago. The punishment of crime depends largely upon the activity and efficiency of the police, as it is not only their duty to detect and arrest the criminal, but also to trace up the evidence of the crime, ascertain the names and residences of the witnesses, and to some extent prepare the cases for the action of the courts. The trials which have come before me have developed so much promptness, and efficiency, and intelligent judgment of the police in the performance of their duties that I cannot refrain from letting you know that in these times, when it is the fashion to abuse the police, there are some persons who understand and appreciate your efforts to improve and elevate both the character and quality of the force. Hoping that you may secure that addition to the force so imperatively required, I remain, with much respect, yours, etc.,

"M. F. Tuley."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Sheriff yesterday closed the establishment of G. C. Hobley, No. 208 South Halsted street, to satisfy executions to the amount of about $700.

Coroner Mattson was yesterday interviewing the Commissioners in reference to establishing a public morgue. He says that Eiton, with whom the city contracted to take care of unknown dead bodies, is not filling the bill, and that his place is but little if any better than the old morgue at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets. He repeated the stories told of the last-named place about rats mutilating the bodies, etc., and promises to send a communication to the board Wednesday treating the subject in detail.

The Commercial National Bank, Franklin MacVeagh, William Stewart, and others, creditors of Knowles, Cloves & Co., yesterday filed a petition in the County Court for the removal of the Assignee recently appointed, on the ground that he was unacquainted with the business, and alleging that his appointment had been made in the interest of J. W. Doane and other judgment creditors. They wanted Oliver W. Barrett appointed in his stead, but the Court somehow failed to see the force of their logic and denied the petition.

A bill came up before the Committee on Public Service yesterday of $175 for making out the list of jurors for the Commissioners for 1882 for the several courts, as required by law. It was promptly put on file, it being from a county employé. In its discussion it was charged that Commissioner Ayars had failed to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a list from his district—embracing the Towns of Evanston, Lake View, Jefferson, and Norwood Park—the result of which will be that the residents of that section will escape jury service the coming year.

AFTER THE TOLL-ROADS.

The owners of the toll-roads of the county were before the Committee on Roads and Bridges yesterday in answer to a resolution of the board asking them to name the price at which they would sell their respective roads. None of them, however, had any distinct propositions to make looking to a sale, and the committee failing to manifest any particular interest in recommending a purchase, nothing was done beyond reaching an agreement to inspect the roads today. Mr. Le Moyne, representing the Evanston and Rosehill Road, refused to make any figures, but seemed willing to enter into an arbitration scheme. Mr. Snell, representing his roads, promised to present what he might have to say in writing at an early day; and Mr. Harms, representing the Lincoln Avenue and Niles Centre Road, which has been condemned, presented his old proposition to sell out for $15,000.

MORE HOSPITAL ROOM.

The Hospital Committee met and took up the proposition of Commissioner Mattocks to enlarge the hospital accommodations by erecting a building for the residence of the employés and their families on one of the corners of the hospital lot, to cost from $10,000 to $12,000. It was agreed to report favorably on the proposition, and also in favor of putting up an additional pavilion at an early day in accordance with the original plans for the institution. The residence building proposed will be built, it is contemplated, in the shape of flats, and so arranged that on the first floor will be a reception-room and office, where all applicants for admission to the institution will be examined, and the other floors will be set apart for the occupancy of the officers and employés and their families. This change, if carried out, will add about seventy-five beds to the hospital room, and it is proposed to push it with all possible haste.

U. S. A.

The collections from dutiable goods yesterday were $8,764.

Thirty thousand dollars in gold was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $28,812, of which $21,406 was for spirits, $1,395 for cigars, $1,648 for tobacco, $1,628 for beer, and $2,451 for bank taxes.

One result of the investigation made by Special-Agent Douglas into the doings of the Custodian's employés has been that Irvin, who was discharged by Maj. Drury, has been reinstated, and the appointment of Beckerly as Chief Engineer has been forwarded by Collector Smith.

Collector Harvey yesterday denied the allegation made by Mr. M. E. Stone, in his interview printed in The Tribune, to the effect that there were financial interests between Senator Logan and the Collector. Mr. Harvey says that there is not a word of truth in the story. There never were any money matters between him and Senator Logan.

The letter notifying Inspector Spurling that his services would not be needed after Dec. 31 was a simple form which contained no reasons for this step. The general belief is that the matter is purely a political one, in pursuance of the Post-Office policy to "let no Blaine man escape." Gen. Spurling was appointed from Maine, but has made his home here for the past four years.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

AN ALLEGED DIFFERENCE ABOUT AN ALLEGED BILL FOR SERVICES.

A long series of observations by people with a philosophic turn of mind have shown that there is no fixed relation between the ability to be generous and the willingness to do the handsome thing by those who have had—or think they have had—more or less to do with raising other people to positions of power or affluence. The latest alleged instance of base ingratitude that has come to the surface in Chicago, and is now the subject of no little gossip in legal and real-estate circles, is only another verification of the proneness on the part of the climber-up to mount into his perch and pull the ladder up after him.

The story which is now going the rounds in certain segments of the two circles referred to concerns people of no less magnitude than Jacob Forsyth, whom shrewd sense, good fortune, the dollars of certain Eastern speculators, and, possibly, the diplomatic negotiations of a man of law, have recently erected into a millionaire, as the party of the first part; and the above-mentioned man of law, J. R. Doolittle Jr.—well known as a leading local Democratic politician—as the party of the second part. In his negotiations with the East Chicago Land & Improvement Company, which culminated in the sale of his East Chicago possessions for a cool million dollars, Mr. Forsyth employed the services of Mr. Doolittle in his professional capacity as an attorney. Not long ago, Mr. Doolittle is said to have

ASTONISHED HIS CLIENT

by turning in a bill for those same service, the total amount whereof was $30,000. Mr. Forsyth, while not an especially austere man, reaping where he has not sown, is a thrifty sort of a person—perhaps more so than ever, now that he is a millionaire—and, according to the story, flatly disputed the existence of any such obligation, and refused point blank to make out his check for any such amount, claiming, as the story goes, that Mr. Doolittle had not come into the negotiations until they were well under way, or practically concluded, and expressing the very decided conviction that a fee of $5,000 would amply cover all the services ever rendered him, the said Forsyth, by him, the said Doolittle. The latter naturally demurred, and, for answer, subsequently did depose and say that a goodly number of his brother lawyers about town had examined the bill, and were of opinion that it was reasonable and just; and, "to make it more binding," that they had so certified over their own signatures, their indorsement going in as one of the exhibits which Mr. Doolittle relied upon to prove the correctness of his bill. By way of replication, Mr. Forsyth is said to have merely reiterated his refusal to come down, possibly reinforcing his remarks, however, by an expletive or two of more or less explosive character. Then the two separated, and there the story ended.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S POSITION.

Aware of the professional secrecy which surrounds the dealings of lawyer and client, but anxious to get the matter in its proper light, a representative of The Tribune called upon Mr. Doolittle yesterday, repeated the story as it is given above, and expressed the usual commonplace desire to know all about it. As might have been expected, Mr. Doolittle refused to divulge the relations existing between a client and his legal advisor, and "had no statement to make."

"But does the story represent the substantial facts?"

"No, sir," was the short response.

"Is it out of the way as to the amounts?" persisted the reporter.

"I have no statement to make as to the amounts. In fact, it's none of the public's business anyway, and the province of a newspaper—"

"O that's all right; but just one question more: Is it true that Mr. Forsyth justified his refusal to pay your bill on the ground that you had little or nothing to do with the negotiations till they were about virtually concluded?"

"If he says that," was Mr. Doolittle's quick reply, "he does not tell the truth. Why, there was one transaction alone in which I saved Mr. Forsyth $40,000, and I am perfectly willing to let my professional brethren judge as to the correctness of my bill."

"That reminds me," observed the reporter, "of that part of the story which credits a number of them with already having done so. How is that?"

But it was no use. The cold, stereotyped answer, "I have no statement to make," was the only satisfaction that rewarded the reporter's devotion to duty, and the interview was abruptly brought to a close right then and there.

Mr. Forsyth not being readily accessible, it was impossible to see him and get his version of the alleged difference between lawyer and client.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A PETITION THAT MR. RANDOLPH MAY HAVE A LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon the following communication was received from members of the board:

Chicago, Dec. 28.—*To the President and Directors of the Board of Trade*—Gentlemen: The undersigned, members of the Board of Trade, having in view the long and arduous services of the Secretary, Mr. Charles Randolph, and that his health has become impaired by his faithful application to the increasing duties of his office, respectfully petition you to give him a leave of absence for six months from such date as may be most agreeable to him, continuing his salary during his absence, and that, in making appropriations for his salary and the expenses of the Secretary's office for another year, due regard shall be had to the growing importance of the office and the liberal compensation of such talent as the requirements of the board demand.

The communication was signed by W. T. Baker, J. H. Dwight, Murray Nelson, S. A. Kent, N. K. Fairbank, Clinton Briggs, George N. Culver, Hiram Wheeler, Asa Dow, Julian S. Rumsey, William Young, P. D. Armour, D. W. Irwin, J. H. Dole, B. F. Murphy, A. M. Wright, and many others.

On motion the request was cheerfully granted, and the Secretary given leave of absence for the time upon the terms above mentioned. The suggestion in reference to his salary for the coming year was promised respectful consideration.

At a meeting of the full board held at noon yesterday a motion was made to reconsider the action of the preceding day by which the board was declared adjourned from last evening until Tuesday morning. The motion was promptly tabled and the members will forget business until after New-Year's, pursuant to the intention of the adjournment.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF SAMPLE TABLES

was held yesterday afternoon after the close of business, Secretary Randolph acting as auctioneer. There are 12[illegible] tables, and the fixed price is $10.40 for each one, and the premiums over this price amounted to $6,175, making a total of $7,216, or a trifle less than was realized from the sale last year, when the tables realized $7,667. The most eligible squares were bid in by the more prominent brokers at the following prices: David Dows & Co., $150; Smythe, Greenebaum & Co., $160; Rosenbaum Bros., $150; Gerstenberg & Co., $150; West & Andrews, $160; Rumsey & Walker, $140; Wanzer & Co., $130; Foss, Strong & Co., $135; Chandler, Brown & Co., $130; H. Hemelgarn, $145; Pope & Davis, $150; Culver & Co., $150; McLaudburgh & Co., $155; McCormick, Adams & Co., $150; L. Everingham & Co., $185; L. W. Weston, $155; McCormick & Beebe, $155; J. N. Ash & Co., $150; J. H. Dale & Co., $145; H. W. Rogers & Bro., $145; Field, Lindley & Co., $125; McDermaid, Ruse & Co., $100; Sickel & Co., $95; G. B. Johnson, $100; Blackman Bros., $95; McCrea & Co., $100; M. D. Stevens & Co., $75. A large number were sold at prices ranging from $5 to $60, and there are twelve squares left, which will undoubtedly be sold for fair prices during the next few days, and the total amount realized will then probably equal that of last year.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

THE JUDGES TO MAKE INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CHARGES THROUGH THE SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the State Courts held a private session yesterday afternoon in Judge Jameson's private room to consider a letter to them from the Citizens' Association requesting them to suggest changes and improvements in the Criminal Code. That will necessarily be a special session of the Legislature this winter, or early in the spring, to make the new Congressional and Senatorial apportionments, and it is the intention of the Citizens' Association to ask the Governor to include in his call, as one of the objects of the special session, this very question of revising the code.

There were present at yesterday's meeting Judges Tuley, Rogers, Moran, Jameson, Barnum, Hawes, Anthony, Loomis, and Knickerbocker. The first business was to choose a successor for the late Justice Ammund Miller, but Judges Gary and Smith were absent, not having been notified, and nothing, therefore, was done.

The meeting then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on amendments to the Criminal Code, and a free and lengthy discussion took place. Instead of sending their recommendations to the Governor, as was suggested, they agreed that each Judge should send the amendments he thought desirable to the Supreme Court, in accordance with the constitutional provision on that subject, and then the Governor could obtain them from the Supreme Court if he so desired. These recommendations are to be sent in during the month of January. It was also agreed that a communication to this effect should be sent to the Citizens' Association.

THE JUDGES WERE QUITE UNANIMOUS

in agreeing that the law making juries judges of questions of law and fact should be changed so as to take from them any power in criminal cases to decide the law, and that the law should be laid down to them by the Judge. There was some discussion and difference of opinion on the question as to whether the Judge's charge should be oral or by written instructions. The Judges all thought the Supreme Court ought to be able to pass summarily on the law of a criminal case on an appeal, and not on the facts, and that, in case of change of venue, the change should be limited to one Judge, and not to two. It was further agreed that there was a necessity that a Judge, where an application was made for a new trial, on newly-discovered evidence, should have the power to call the witnesses before him and examine them, or at least be allowed to receive counter-affidavits.

Of course, also, the question of suspending sentences came up, but there did not appear to be any unanimity of opinion as to what ought to be done. Evidently the Judges are loth to let even a doubtful part of their power go, but the majority seemed to think a test case ought to be gotten up and taken to the Supreme Court, so as to have the matter decided in some way or another. As was said before, no united action was taken on any of these questions, but each Judge was left free to recommend just as much or as little as he pleased to the Supreme Court.

REND AND "NO RENT."

THOSE PORTIONS OF FATHER SHEEHY'S GOSPEL TO WHICH COL. REND TOOK EXCEPTIONS.

There was published the other day in this paper a letter addressed to Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, by William P. Rend, in which the latter took exceptions to some of the expressions used by Father Sheehy in his recent utterances in Chicago, both at the time of the Irish National Convention and since then. Mr. Rend, who was familiar with and approved of the demand made early this year in Ireland for fair rent and a fixity of tenure, was surprised at the declarations of Father Sheehy that no rent at all should be paid. It occurred to him that the Irish in America might begin to repeat the same cry of "no rent" here, and that thus the teachings of Father Sheehy might serve as the entering wedge for Communistic doctrines among a class who have in the past never sympathized with them. The following extracts from Father Sheehy's remarks, at the time of the reception tendered him and Mr. O'Connor at McCormick Hall early this month, show what the sentiments were to which Mr. Rend took exceptions, and for taking exceptions to which he was so violently "resoluted" night before last:

SHEEHY'S SENTIMENTS.

"There was not on the earth a system like the landlord system of Ireland. That in England no way reflected it. France swept it out of existence. To his mind *the weapon of 'no rent' was better than the weapons of 100,000 soldiers*. Paris fell not before the Prussian guns, but before starvation. The position of Ireland was the same as that, except that they had not the Krupp guns. They could try the starving-out policy on England's 40,000 soldiers and 12,000 bastard Irishmen. They had enlisted for *the total abolition of landlordism*. They could not crush it with the Krupp gun; what other weapon would they employ? *No rent was the weapon* which would reach, if not the hearts, at least the purses of the landlords. Landlordism was an insatiable monster, and it would soon starve to death if the supplies were cut off. He had been asked why he would not be satisfied with a '*fair rent.*' *A fair abomination, a fair nuisance.* There was no such thing *as a fair rent*; it was an impossibility in Ireland. Nothing must be allowed to stop the movement, and he warned his hearers to beware of pretended land-leaguers—wolves in sheep's clothing—of which there were some even in America. Irishmen were pledged not only to social but to political regeneration in Ireland. The abolition of landlordism was a hot iron. It should be struck. The other iron should be in the fire heating. Never would such a sledge be given to a piece of iron. He spoke not as a land-leaguer, but as an Irish Nationalist. *No rent should be paid until Parnell, Dillon, Davitt,* and the other suspects were free. He did not measure his words where there was a question of England. There was only one enemy of Ireland on this earth, and that enemy was England. He should not be satisfied with the legislative independence, nor with total independence, if he were not satisfied that there was to be a day in the future when the Irish race would avenge themselves upon their enemies.";

COUNTY PRINTING.

INDICATIONS THAT A DEAL OF IT HAS GONE TO COMMISSIONER CLARK'S PRINTING-OFFICE—WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

The bills for the county printing the past year were largely in excess of the appropriation for that purpose, and for some days past Commissioner Albright has been charging all manner of evil things in connection with the work, and has been especially severe on Commissioner Clark, who was not only Chairman of the Committee on Printing, but was at the same time engaged in the printing business. The general charge made is that Mr. Clark has been sending the work to his own office, or such of it as the contractor managed to miss, and that he has thereby added largely to the business of his firm, and also violated the law of the State against public officers being interested directly or indirectly in any public work in which they have a vote.

An investigation of the charge shows that the Commissioner is not far from right, and that Mr. Clark has probably been guilty, technically, of what is charged. A reporter looked through the printing bills yesterday, and found that many of them were in the name of James Guilbert, who happens to have an office near that of Clark & Edwards, and found that

MR. EDWARDS HAD BEEN RECEIPTING FOR THE MONEY

paid Guilbert, and also making affidavits to the correctness of the same as his "collector." As a rule, however, the bills show that one F. H. Browne has been Guilbert's "collector," but Oct. 12 Mr. Edwards, Commissioner Clark's partner, turns up as the "collector," and receipts for a bill of $225, which appears to have raised the suspicion that the Guilbert bills have been a blind, and that Clark & Edwards have really been doing the printing for the county, or such of it as Mr. Clark, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, did not see fit to send to the regular contractor. In fact, since attention has been called to the matter, it transpires that the Commissioners generally knew of what was going on, and they are accounting for the large expenditures for printing for the year on the ground that the prices charged were exorbitant rather than that the quantity of work done was excessive. Then, again, Mr. Clark does not deny that his firm has done considerable work for the county, nor yet that an "arrangement" has existed between Guilbert and his partner in reference to it; but he does deny that he has had anything to do with it, which would be accepted, no doubt, but for the fact that the work done for the county by his firm has been

DONE FOR THE MOST PART UPON HIS WRITTEN ORDERS

as Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He maintains, however, in the face of this, that the work done has been "odds and ends," and such as has not been covered by contract; that it was sent to Guilbert in each case upon a guarantee that it would be promptly executed and delivered; and that he had no other purpose in sending it to him than to accommodate the persons ordering it.

But despite all the explanations, it is quite clear that Mr. Albright has made a point in his charges, whatever his motives may have been. They would have received more consideration, however, if they had been made under different circumstances and at an earlier day; but even now it would seem that they ought not to pass by unnoticed, especially since, if Mr. Clark is guilty of the charge, he is amenable under the law, upon conviction, to a fine of from $200 to $1,000 and imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, besides being disqualified from holding any office of position or trust for two years, etc. The law is very plain, and makes the offense charged a very grave one. It says, Chap. 102, Sec. 3: "It shall not be lawful for any person now or hereafter holding any office, either by election or appointment under the Constitution of this State, to become in any manner interested, either directly or indirectly, in his own name or in the name of any other person or corporation, in any contract or the performance of any work in the making or letting of which such officer may be called upon to act or vote." The next section fixes the penalty for the offense as given above, and, all told, the case

ASSUMES A RATHER SERIOUS ASPECT.

If Mr. Clark is guilty, however, of any offense under the law, technical or otherwise, he has consolation in the fact that he is not the only one, if half the reports circulated have any foundation in fact. It is said that several of the Commissioners, who make more pretensions than he does, have been furnishing the county supplies for a year or more, and are still doing it, just as it is charged he has been doing—not in their own name, but in the name of some one else in the same or a kindred line of business. Only a few days ago a reporter was assured by the head of one of the county institutions that he was unable to get a certain article fit for use except from a Commissioner, and he had been ordering from him right along, and that the bills always came in in another name. So, if an investigation is had, and the law is applied, the chances are that Mr. Clark will not want for company.

THE INSANE DOCKET.

NINE CASES GOTTEN RID OF.

The "insane calendar" was taken up by Judge Loomis yesterday morning, and nine cases out of fifteen were disposed of.

Anne Dunstan, aged 20, who had been sick at the County Hospital, having typhoid-fever, was found insane, her mind being weakened by congestion of the brain. As she was a pauper she was sent to Jefferson.

George Rhendell, it was found, had inherited an unsound mind. He has a wife and four children, and had worked in a packing-house. He, too, went to the County Asylum.

The case of Agnes Ziegler was a sad one. She is only 17, yet was delivered of a child three weeks ago. Within a few days afterwards the authorities of the County Hospital sent her to the North Side, as she had become insane from the effects of puerperal fever. The officers having charge of her reached the court-room just subsequent to adjournment, and, after telling what was the matter with her, went off, leaving her on the street steps, scantily clad and in her bare feet. Bailiff Wolf found her shivering and took her into the jail, where she was kindly provided for. That was last Saturday, and ever since the girl has been crying and moaning. She was still insane, and, having no friends or means of support, was turned over to Dr. Spray for treatment.

Anna Maria Mann, 81 years old, lost her mind from debility, and was sent to the County Asylum, as she was poor and friendless.

Richard P. Wilson, a sailmaker, who was alleged to be a monomaniac and jealous of his wife without cause, had his case continued, being released on his own recognizance, with the understanding that he was not to go home. He said if his wife let him alone he would be all right. She had had him arrested for arming himself and driving everybody out of the house.

William O. Hescock was discharged, as he was perfectly sane. He had been arrested two weeks ago, and allowed to go on his own recognizance. He stated to the Court that a lawyer named Arthur W. Windett was at the bottom of the affair, desiring to get him out of the way so that he could control his property.

Catharine McLane, who said seven young girls came to her house for the purpose of taking her place, was found to be insane on the testimony of her husband, of whom she was unreasonably jealous. Uterine troubles were the cause. She was ordered to be sent to the State Hospital.

Antonia Mullenter, another jealous woman, whose object of aversion was a "fortune-teller who covered the walls of her room with pictures and coffins," was sent to the same institution. Uterine disorders made her insane.

Nora O'Connell, of Evanston, was found to have been insane for eight years. Her family had kept her at home until they could endure her no longer. She was suspicious of everybody—would allow no one to come to the house, and manifested homicidal tendencies. Uterine difficulties unsettled her mind also.

Lena Boggerson, who had been twice in the County Asylum, the last time in 1878, when she was released because she had apparently recovered, had a relapse, and was sent back. Though only 38, she looked as if she were 68.

Gas in Teheran.

London Telegraph.

Although the despotic method of Government is on its last legs in Europe, it continues to hold its own in the Far East, not always disadvantageously to the people subjected to its thralldom. Persia, for instance, owes the introduction of gas into her Capital, Teheran, to the realization of an autocrat's whim. During Nasr-ed-deen's memorable European tour, none of the astonishing novelties exhibited to that irresponsible potentate afforded him keener pleasure than the brilliant lighting of the streets in the capital cities honored by his visit. It was his favorite amusement to drive about in an open carriage after nightfall, and to contemplate the long lines of gas-lamps which, for some time, he regarded as gorgeous illuminations organized specially in compliment to himself. When, however, it became apparent to him that gas-light was an ordinary convenience enjoyed in common by all civilized nations, he resolved that Teheran should profit by his traveling experiences to the extent, at least, of a gas-works. On his return home, therefore, having no Parliament or other constitutional institution to hamper him in the execution of his projects, he proceeded to carry them out regardless of expense. Transport of material and employment of skilled labor must, indeed, have cost the Shah-in-Shah a pretty penny, but despotic monarchs can afford to be lavish with their subjects' means. If true felicity consists in having one's own way, Nasr-ed-deen must have been the happiest of men about seven weeks ago; for, on the 5th of October, the gas-lamps erected on the Tophane-square of Teheran were formally lighted to the sound of cannon and military music, in the presence of the imperial family, the great State dignitaries, and the foreign diplomatic corps.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—A Brain Restorer.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores the brain when worried by the wear and tear of an active business life.

THE LAW.

Business in the Circuit Court Since 1873—The Decay of Litigation.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Cases, Etc.

One Court's Business.

A day or two ago Commissioner Senne asked Mr. Gross, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for some facts and figures in relation to the receipts and expenditures, and the latter immediately drew up the following succinct but very satisfactory memorandum:

Year.	No. of suits begun.	Amount of fees received.	Total expenditures.	Amount paid to County Treasu'r.
1873	4,585	$ 38,487	$ 20,710	$ 17,777
1874	4,654	39,978	21,812	18,166
1875	4,422	36,020	20,973	15,047
1876	4,300	38,755	21,516	17,239
1877	4,186	37,616	21,852	15,757
1878	3,481	32,364	21,709	10,654
1879	3,094	26,117	20,870	5,246
1880	3,435	31,642	21,830	9,813
1881	2,872	27,315	21,975	5,339
Total	34,929	$ 308,29[illegible]	$ 193,250	$ 115,043

It will be seen that the amounts received are far in excess of what is derived from the fees for beginning suits. For the year 1881, for instance, the revenue from 2,872 suits at $6 apiece would be only $17,232, leaving a difference of $10,083. Part of this is made up of the $1.50 received from the defense in those cases (probably less than one-half of the whole number) where defenses are put in, but the most of it comes from records to the Appellate or Supreme Court. There is a notable falling off in the number of suits commenced, but this is partly owing to the establishment of the County Court, which now has coextensive jurisdiction with the Superior and Circuit Courts.

Divorces.

Theodore Hildebrandt filed a bill yesterday against Henrietta Hildebrandt, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

Charles F. Stanley, Mary L. Stanley, and John P. Stanley filed a bill yesterday against Thomas S. and Clayton Mather, James C. Mather, and others to foreclose three mortgages for $6,442 on Lots 3, 4, 6, 14, 15, 21, and 22, Block 51, and Lots 4, 5, 8, 14, 16, 19, and 21, in Block 52, all in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago.

State Courts.

Sarah M. Clark began a replevin suit yesterday against O. L. Mann and Kirk N. Eastman to recover possession of three horses, two wagons, and the counters, sausage-machine, and fixtures in the store Nos. 92½ and 100 South Halsted street.

Henry B. Eastman began a suit in ejectment against Charles Harlan, laying damages at $1,000.

The Chicago & Lemont Stone Company brought suit for $15,000 against the County of Cook.

Conrad Quahl commenced an action in trespass against Charles H. Nix and John L. Marsh, laying damages at $5,000.

Theodocia Bardonski began a suit for $20,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Criminal Court.

John Laughlin, who pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted kidnaping and was released on bail, did not appear for sentence yesterday, and his recognizance was forfeited. Mathew Fleming and Thomas Keating are his sureties, and they are bound for $1,500.

The call in the Criminal Court for Tuesday is Nos. 604, 605, 611, 619, 622, 632, and 74.

Counsel for John Lamb filed another written application yesterday for the trial of the murder case. This is the second paper of the kind put on the records within two months, and it looks as if the lawyers were preparing technical grounds in the hope of getting Lamb out of jail. Judge Barnum, according to Lamb, is the only one in the county who is not prejudiced against him, and, as Judge Barnum will sit in the Criminal Court during the next three months, it is not improbable that the case will come up in some shape before April 1.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Martha W. Stanley the will was proven and letters of administration were granted to Edward M. Stanley under bond for $28,000.

In the estate of ex-Justice Ammund Miller the will was proven and letters were granted to C. R. Matson, under bond for $4,000.

In the estate of F. W. Gudersahn a second will was filed, which was being contested. The estate is valued at about $8,000, in which the first will, which has been admitted to probate, gave the wife of the deceased a life interest. The second will gives her the estate absolutely and is of subsequent date, but never came to light until yesterday.

Judgments.

Superior Court Confessions—Henry Hobley vs. George C. Hobley, $519—J. J. Badenoch vs. Same, $182.50.

THREEFOLD CRIME.

Murder, Robbery, and Arson in Nevada and Kansas.

Virginia City, Nev., Dec. 29.—The bodies of Periander Pollock and wife, the proprietors of the toll-house at Six-Mile Cañon, were found in the charred ruins of their house last night. The heads of both were crushed. They were evidently murdered and the house fired to conceal the crime. They were supposed to have drawn a considerable sum of money during the day from a sale of real estate.

Ellsworth, Kas., Dec. 29.—Philip B. Gley, of Venango, Ellsworth County, was murdered last night, and robbed, and his house burned. The perpetrators of the deed are not known.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 29.—Secretary of State Frelinghuysen was entertained at an elegant dinner-party by Thomas T. Kinney, of the *Daily Advertiser*.

THE ORIZABA EXPOSITION

will remain open until Feb. 15. Goods intended for the Exposition pay no duty in Mexico. Excursion leaves here Jan. 12. Tickets issued by the Illinois Central Railroad good until May 1. Parties can return in time for Mardi Gras at New Orleans. Apply to David V. Whiting, Rooms 3 and 4, 102 Washington street, for information. Buy your tickets, take your wife and children, and be happy.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. Fifteen-cent boxes.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and residence.	Age.
Johan Olson, South Chicago	[illegible]
Alida J. Peterson, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Gustafson, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Olson, Chicago	[illegible]
Furman D. Updike, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary S. Dodge, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles G. Austin, 85 Loomis	[illegible]
Minnie E. Wheadon, 67 Hamilton-av	[illegible]
John P. Nilsson, Chicago	[illegible]
Betty Larson, Chicago	[illegible]
George W. Puri, Goshen, Ind.	[illegible]
Isabella Haugh, Chicago	[illegible]
John L. Smith, 2114 Indiana-av	[illegible]
Amelia C. Olson, 517 Throop	[illegible]
John M. Thoma, 30 Kossuth	[illegible]
Katharina Alnda, 30 Kossuth	[illegible]
Charles Amwander, 851 North Clark	[illegible]
Henrietta Sieler, 851 North Clark	[illegible]
Peter Hermann, Niles Centre, Ill.	[illegible]
Lina Shultz, Niles Centre, Ill.	[illegible]
Carl A. Bergling, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna Naudfelt, Chicago	[illegible]
Edward Wall, Chicago	[illegible]
Linda Hefferan, Chicago	[illegible]
Heindrick Fenners, Jefferson, Ill.	[illegible]
Wilhelmina Hartig, Jefferson, Ill.	[illegible]
Heinrich W. Kamera, South Chicago	[illegible]
Fredricka A. Lorensen, South Chicago	[illegible]
J. Bristol Harmon, Chicago	[illegible]
Katie Grant, Chicago	[illegible]
Alfred Weber, Chicago	[illegible]
Bertha Kuhn, Chicago	[illegible]
Leo Kamrath, Chicago	[illegible]
Bertha Kaelke, Chicago	[illegible]
Abraham A. Morgenroth, Chicago	[illegible]
Hannah Darnebaum, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas Moore, Chicago	[illegible]
Katie McDonald, Chicago	[illegible]
John Vakous, Chicago	[illegible]
Antonia Nowak, Chicago	[illegible]
Robert Ryder, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Hayes, Chicago	[illegible]
Wilhelm Hayne, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna [illegible], Chicago	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and residence.	Age.
Luke Sullivan, 37 Burton	[illegible]
Lucy M. Skelly, 289 Townsend	[illegible]
Frank Sobosk, Chicago	[illegible]
Barbara Kolacek, Chicago	[illegible]
Eduard Grohn, Chicago	[illegible]
Ottilie Roeserach, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas McNamara, Chicago	[illegible]
Bridget Garrity, Chicago	[illegible]
William L. Lemay, Lakeside, Ill.	[illegible]
Louisa G. Dingurell, Lakeside, Ill.	[illegible]
John N. Lutz, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas J. Gardner, Chicago	[illegible]
Josephine A. Hubbell, Cleveland	[illegible]
Jacob M. Landerman, Chicago	[illegible]
Rachel Ruben, Chicago	[illegible]
Elk Bos, Roseland, Ill.	[illegible]
Lena Nomes, Roseland, Ill.	[illegible]
Henry W. Gearing, 25 Vedder	[illegible]
Mary E. Maher, 25 Vedder	[illegible]
Frank A. Lyon, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Schwarz, Chicago	[illegible]
Martin Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Katie Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Lamont, 21 North Clark	[illegible]
Lillian A. Pensley, 21 North Clark	[illegible]
Simonie Bertbramme, Chicago	[illegible]
Milina La Croix, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles M. Wood, Boston	[illegible]
Carolina Erwin, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

GALLAGHER—William Gallagher, Dec. 28, at 1:30 p. m., aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 25 East Polk-st., Friday, Dec. 30, at 10:30 a. m., to St. Mary's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RHONE—Dec. 28, 1881, John A. Rhone Sr., of pneumonia, aged 62 years 6 months and 15 days.

Funeral at his late residence, 299 South Morgan-st., at 10:30 a. m. Saturday.

BOWE—Charles A., eldest son of Charles E. and Lydia H. Bowe, aged 2 years 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Friday, Dec. 30, at residence, 2 North Hoyne-av.

☞ Benton Harbor (Mich.) papers please copy.

IVES—Funeral services of Mrs. D. F. Ives will be held at Riverside Saturday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. A special car will be attached to the 11 o'clock train Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the accommodation of friends who may wish to attend.

SMITH—At Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 28, at 6 a. m., suddenly, Ruth Elliott, youngest child of the Rev. Edward H. and Jennie C. Smith, aged 15 months.

WENTWORTH—Dec. 28, at 4:30 a. m., Henry C. Wentworth, in his 64th year.

Funeral at 12:45 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 31, from the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington-sts., thence by cars to Rosehill. Train will leave Chicago & Northwestern depot at 1:30 p. m.

MOULTON—In this city, Dec. 29, J. Tilden Moulton, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral today (Dec. 30) at 2 o'clock p. m. from residence, 298 West Congress-st., by carriages to Graceland.

LINCOLN—In this city, Dec. 29, Alf Lincoln, aged 29 years.

Remains will be taken to Logansport, Ind., for interment on Saturday morning.

CHAMBERLIN—Dec. 29, Annette T., wife of William E. Chamberlin, aged 41 years.

Funeral from residence, 1111 Wabash-av., Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

☞ Leavenworth (Kas.) and Sandusky (O.) papers please copy.

ALLEN—On Dec. 29, 1881, at 282 Vernon-av., of diphtheria, Nellie James Allen, daughter of James Lane and Josephine A. Allen, aged 5 years 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral today at 8:45 a. m., and interment at Waukegan, Ill.

SCHIES—Dec. 29, Stephen Schies, aged 30 years, at his residence, 311 Twenty-third-st.

Funeral Saturday, Dec. 31, at 8:30 a. m., by carriages.

ARNOLD—Dec. 28, 1881, at her home in Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Sara E. Arnold, wife of W. A. Arnold, aged 30 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Evanston, at 2 p. m. today.

TAYLOR—The remains of the late Duncan Taylor will be interred at Rosehill Cemetery Saturday, Dec. 31.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL—Mrs. Putnam's training school for kindergartners will reopen Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m., at 243 South Park-av.

MR. SAMUEL PIKE WILL LEAD THE noon meeting today at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st.

MR. ROBERTSHAW WILL MEET with his vocal music class this evening at Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st., 7:30 p. m.

THERE WILL BE A WATCH-NIGHT service in Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, corner Fourteenth-st., tomorrow night, from 8 to 12 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. F. M. Bristol and John Currie, the Scotch evangelist. The public are invited. "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WATER MOTORS.

Backus Water Motor.

Supplied from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10 horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for descriptive Circular to THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO., New York, 323 Broadway. West, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn-St.

Infringements will be prosecuted.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" of Chicago, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, the third day of January, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1881.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 22 State-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, January 10, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

Dated December 27, 1881.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO., Tanks and Cans, 239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

BATHS.

TURKISH, ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. [illegible] C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

158 CLARK-ST. SOUTH.

A Special Auction Sale of new Furs of every description, Cloaks, Muffs, and Robes. Also a lot of unredeemed pledges. At WOLFE'S Fine Financial Loan Office, 158 Clark-st. South.

MEDICAL.

$1000 REWARD for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 22 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without signature. Sold by all druggists. Chicago depot, [illegible] West Madison-st.

"GATH."

Political Gossip About Arthur, Conkling, and Blaine.

Prediction that Arthur Will Be Renominated for the Presidency,

And that Blaine Will Run as an Independent Republican.

Conkling "a Cracked Fiddle Now in Arthur's Political Orchestra."

"Gath's" Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Talking to an Arthur man, once a Blaine man, but too poor to stand out, he said to me Christmas-Day, and I jot it down because he is reactionary and lucky: "Arthur is going to make a strong Administration, and be renominated. He has passed all his crises, feels confident in the office, and has already secured the State of New York for good by resuming the alliance with John Kelly, which Conkling broke up at Bennett's demand."

"How do you know that?" said I.

"I do not know it, but I see the Kelly managers of districts and the Arthur managers meeting together again, and the Tammany men in the Legislature are going to divide the organization with the Republicans. So, you see, New York State, being necessary to elect a Republican President, will be cock-sure to go for Arthur in 1884, with Tammany remaining stump. It looks queer, but it is politics. Of course, President Arthur does not attend to those barrains personally, as he once did, but his friends, Acton, French, Sharpe, and Payne, are perfectly trustworthy."

"Is there anything in running Conkling for Governor?"

"Nothing whatever. Arthur does no such fool things as that. It was against his advice and judgment that Cornell was nominated in the reckless dash of 1879. Mr. Conkling would be deemed out in this State so quick that he is afraid to try it. Arthur plays no such politics as that. He pays considerable attention to what the voters want and what the active politicians want. In Conkling's State the working politicians do not want Conkling any more. They like Arthur's service. It is easy and graceful. They are not afraid of him. Conkling is a cracked fiddle now in Arthur's political orchestra. His day is past."

"Who will Arthur have run for Governor of the State next year?"

"All the signs point to John M. Starin. He has got $2,000,000, a taking way, political ambition, and is a smart man—as smart as the State produces in its business walks. He began life by hitching horses for horses."

"Now," said I, "what is your discharged friend Blaine going to do?"

"Well, that is a little mysterious. Do you know that Blaine, as it seems to me, is the only man left in the Grecley campaign in 1884? And I would not wonder if it would win next time. The Democrats are not going to run Hancock again, and they have nobody else they can elect. While Hancock ran close to Garfield in New York State, next time under Arthur's milder sway New York will not be a doubtful State. Indiana is too close to nominate for, and the Republicans can afford to let it go. The Democratic game is hopeless without drawing away a large Republican vote. Blaine can get it."

"But," said I, "suppose he how he is going to run on the nomination?"

"Blaine," replied my eloquent friend, "will attract so much attention to himself as soon as he begins to deploy against Arthur's Administration that the Southern States will soon issue to the Republican party candidates absorbed in watching that battle of Republican giants. President Arthur means to cross the Mahone movement in the South, and to save their State Governments from Democrats they will embrace any able Secretary may offer who will antagonize the Mahone recognition. I think Blaine is already doing that. His point will be that Mahone is a Repudiator, backed up only by political cowboys and skinners and deluded negroes against the rights of creditors, against law, and against decent nobility. There is the first point taken, and it is a strong one."

"What way?" said I.

"Why, Blaine will go South and make the impression he does everywhere of a wonderful leader. An Independent Republican like that was not seen in the Grecley campaign. He can say to the leaders there: 'I'll take care of you when I beat Mr. Conkling's man Arthur. You shall your share under the Federal Government, as your fathers had it, and your sons go into the army and navy again. Follow me and my broad land policy, and sectionalism will be dead forever, and your region shall spring into industry.' What do you suppose they will care about Tilden and Pendleton when they see that chance? Then Blaine, on the Chinese question, will carry the Pacific States, and he can carry Indiana and Maine. His foreign policy pleases every Irishman in the North, because the English seem to be annoyed by it. Add the Irish of the North to the Southern whites, and you have the two laws of the Democratic party."

The above is an accurate conversation with a man every reader of your paper knows. I append to it a statement made in this city today showing that Arthur expects Blaine to open upon the Administration very soon:

"The great danger," says this article, "is that the President recognizes, and that the men whom he trusts recognize, it was thought, came from without the party. The President believes that the most skillful and sagacious party management will be necessary to save the party in 1884. There will be no faction, probably, in the Republican party, but there will be a great danger that the dissatisfied, the independent, and factional elements in the Republican party will go over to the Democracy, and perhaps in sufficient numbers to win the day. He is reported to have said recently to a man who was speaking of the Blaine element, for horses.

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The above is an accurate conversation with a man every reader of your paper knows. I append to it a statement made in this city today showing that Arthur expects Blaine to open upon the Administration very soon:

"The great danger," says this article, "is that the President recognizes, and that the men whom he trusts recognize, it was thought, came from without the party. The President believes that the most skillful and sagacious party management will be necessary to save the party in 1884. There will be no faction, probably, in the Republican party, but there will be a great danger that the dissatisfied, the independent, and factional elements in the Republican party will go over to the Democracy, and perhaps in sufficient numbers to win the day. He is reported to have said recently to a man who was speaking of that secession today to be a weak and disorganized condition of the Democratic party that it should be remembered that it cast only a few thousand votes less than the Republicans did in 1880, and the Republicans lacked thousands of being a majority.

Then follows some remarks showing that it is, perhaps, designed to attack Blaine first in the Senate and House. I quote a little further: "Logan and Cameron realize perfectly well the bitterness of the attack Arthur's milder party has made upon them. The President himself knows this. It was clearly intimated to him that he might have the support of a New York newspaper, which is already beginning by innuendo to attack him. The Stalwart leaders are understood to be ready for the attack which is coming. As yet the President's course has been so skillful that it has been impossible for any attacks from within the party, but there will be a pretext for attack pretty soon, it is believed. When the time arrives, and at the opportune moment, attack will be met by counter-attack. The whole story of the difficulties into which Garfield was led is known to the Stalwart leaders, and this story will be told. They believe that it will show hypocrisy, meanness, double dealing, and trickery to an extent not yet known to what extent President Garfield was used by men whom he trusted.

"A dispatch, said to have been sent by the editor of the New York paper which in 1873 condemned Garfield, is reported to be in the hands of the Stalwarts. It was written on the evening of the day of Senator Robertson's nomination was sent to the Senate, and in very peremptory terms commanded the President to nominate Mr. Robertson for Collector the next day. Other dispatches or their contents sent by the same young editor to the late President are said to be known to the Stalwarts. As one member expressed it, the Stalwarts have got the powder now, and it is dry.

"Gen. Arthur fully understands the secret influences that were at work last spring: Cameron, Robeson, and Logan understood them, and the man who averted that influence knew that the Stalwart leaders so understood it. It seemed to the general impression tonight that the Stalwarts would be powerful and skillful enough to crush out all factional opposition. In New York Logan says it will have disappeared largely by next fall. Ohio always provides time-servers, and the Pennsylvania machine is in order.

The above would indicate that the Administration is unduly sensitive to attack. All Administrations are more or less attacked, and the last Administration was shot. In the meantime the President is said to be arranging to nominate two ex-Blaine men—William E. Chandler and Mr. Sargent, of California. Perhaps Chandler is going to turn State's evidence on Blaine. The President's policy is said to be National works, a new navy, and keeping up the business boom. Blaine is going to propose a larger boom than Arthur. Blaine is the Porfirio Diaz of the Administration, which has put no Southern man of any party into the Cabinet. The weakest part of Gen. Arthur's position is that he is supported by Robeson, Logan, and Cameron, the three unpopular bosses of fractious States. In the Senate there are for Blaine Frye, Hale, probably with the New Hampshire Senators, and Edmunds, Hawley, Platt, and the new Rhode Island man probably neutral; Miller of New York; Sewell of New Jersey, perhaps in time Mitchell of Pennsylvania; the Northwestern Senators are generally friendly to Blaine; Pacific Coast ditto. To wake up and see the menagerie break camp. The attempt of Gen. Arthur to continue the Grant and Conkling policy of giving no patronage to Secretary Blaine is occasion enough for night travel. If Jeems fails us now, we have been swindled in him.

A Fashionable Young Lady's Disgrace.

Washington Republican, Dec. 27.

A rather unusual arrest for drunkenness was made last evening by the officers of the Fifth Precinct. A young and attractive girl, about 18 years of age, dressed in quiet but elegant style, was discovered in the early hours of the evening in the Smithsonian Grounds surrounded by a gang of roughs. They had found her in the grounds under the influence of liquor, and had decoyed her to a lonely spot to rob her of the jewelry which she wore in profusion, and perhaps with other designs. They were interrupted by the arrival of the officers and took to their heels. The young lady was taken in charge and conveyed to the station. It was found that she was no common character, and her face, of more than ordinary beauty, showed no trace of a fast life. The handsome fur-lined circular which she wore was stained with mud at the strata where she had fallen in her staggering progress. A costly hat of the latest fashion was crushed and battered almost beyond recognition. Her dress, which was of a lovely shade of Empress cloth, and her well-selected jewelry and the other details of her toilet evinced a refined and well-bred taste. From what could be gathered from her incoherent and disjointed talk it was evident that she was a person of education and accustomed to good society. When she realized her situation she burst into a fit of bitterness, and call for her mother. It was ascertained that she had left her home in the upper part of the city (the West End) early in the day to make a call at the house of a friend. While there she lunched and partook rather freely of Christmas egg-nog. The liquor did not begin to have its full effect until she started for her home early in the evening. She staggered along the streets, and while in this condition, and almost unconscious, she fell into the hands of the roughs, with the results above mentioned. Her parents in their elegant home were ignorant of the terrible fate which had befallen their loved daughter. The incident is a striking illustration of some phases of social life in this city.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

No-Rent Outrages and Murders.

Correspondence London Times.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—Week after week one has to repeat that the general condition of Ireland is getting from bad to worse. Not a week passes without a fresh murder, admittedly agrarian. Other agrarian crimes, lesser in degree, but inspired by the same motives, increase in number as the days shorten and the nights lengthen. As good an example as is needed may be found in the letter of Mr. Rinney, Lord Kenmare's agent, from which this is an extract:

"On Friday, Nov. 18 last, two tenants named Cronin and one named O'Keeffe, holding land from the Earl of Kenmare, came to my office in Killarney. O'Keeffe, the spokesman, an old man of 70, said: 'We have Lord Kenmare's rent in our pockets, and we would like to pay it, but we are afraid of being shot.' I deeply regret to say that I replied: 'There is no danger, you must pay'; and they did. The result was that on Sunday, the 27th ult., a band of marauders (accompanied by fife and drum) came to the house of these three men and shot them in the presence of their families. All the flesh on the lower part of O'Keeffe's legs was shot away. One of the Cronins was shot in the knee, the other Cronin was shot in the body, and is not likely to recover. Every one in the locality knows who the wound-be murderers are, but are afraid to tell, saying, "What use would there be in our telling, as the jury would acquit them, and we should be shot?" This is martial law on the Land League side.

Another agrarian murder bears testimony to the reality of the organized terrorism by which the no-rent manifesto is enforced. Information was received today that at Ballyfarnon a tenant named Louisa Tenison's estate, County Roscommon, was shot dead last night for having paid his rent. The murdered man's name was James Brennan. The body was found only a short distance from a police barracks. The following is a copy of a threatening notice posted extensively in the neighborhood of the murder:

"Fellow-countrymen—I am informed that the tyrant (the agent to the property) is going to collect rent on Tuesday, the 15th. Death to any one that pays rent and the suspectant evicted.—Remember Davitt and Parnell. Practice his doctrine. Remember your doom. 'Pay no rent.'—HORY OF THE HILLS." The district in which the murder has been committed has long been in a very lawless state, and urgent representations have been made to the Government during the last two months that a police-station should be established there. The authorities recently sent a guard to protect the agent, as his life had been threatened and a plot had to murder him. The account states that Brennan was shot in his brother's house. The brother has been boycotted, and the murdered man had been warned not to live with him. Lady Louisa Tenison is in Algiers.

He was evicted some two months ago for non-payment of rent, and two "emergency" men were placed in occupation of his farm. His family had to seek shelter with his brother, who occupied an adjoining holding. It was rumored that Brennan had made proposals with a view to being reinstated, but a few nights ago a party of armed men visited him, and warned him on pain of death not to pay any rent. He, however, disregarded the threat, and paid his rent. On Tuesday night a number of men surrounded his residence. The door was opened by deceased, and as soon as they ascertained that they were face to face with their victim one of the assassins fired, mortally wounding him. The police have as yet made no arrests.

CASTELAR ON GAMBETTA.

His Program Disapproved, His Genius Praised—Belief that the Republic Cannot Be Overthrown by Its Enemies—Gambetta's Astonishing Influence.

Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 2.

Señor Castelar has just published in the *Dia*, an independent Liberal newspaper, a long review of the position and prospects of the new French Ministry, which has attracted considerable attention both in Spain and France. We translate the most important paragraphs from it below, condensing here and there where the matter allowed. Few persons who have watched the growth of Señor Castelar's conservatism during the eight years which have elapsed since his short but terrible term of office in 1873 will be surprised to find that the article expresses a view highly unfavorable to the program and composition of the Gambetta Ministry. The appeal which it makes to "moderate men," and the denunciation in it of the French tendency to "constituent periods," have found brilliant support during the past week in the publication of M. Scherer's pamphlet on "Revision." Perhaps the most interesting thing in Señor Castelar's study is the position assigned to M. de Freycinet. It must not, however, be forgotten that a Spanish statesman discussing French politics writes under the constant conviction of the enormous influence exercised by France on the other Latin nations. In denouncing the destructive tendencies of French Radicalism Señor Castelar is also rating the Federalists and ultra-Progressists of his own country, and in his prophecy of victory to a Conservative Republican party in France lurks a note of warning addressed to those political elements which may before long combine into such a party in Spain.

Señor Castelar begins by expressing his conviction that the French Republic is now finally established upon foundations which it is beyond the power of its enemies to overthrow. He refers the Republican conquests in the direction of political liberty since 1870, compares the "improvised" Republic of 1848 with the Republic born of necessity and circumstances, of 1871, and glorifies the last electoral manifesto of M. Thiers, for whom the Spanish orator has always had a sincere admiration. Thiers in his eyes was the man of compromise and experience, whereas the present regime is based upon a crude political dogmatism which ignores experience.

"I have always thought the standpoint of the *Republique Française* narrow for a newspaper, but how infinitly narrower does it appear now that it has become the standpoint of a Government! Look at the Ministry as it is at present constituted, at its three or four principal Departments of Finance, Instruction, Commerce, and you will perceive at first sight that it is the whole redaction of the *Republique* which has been raised to power, and that the Jacobin and Positivist campaign opened long ago in the columns of a journal is now to be continued on the hights of the State. Nobody in the secret imagined that the President of the Chamber when called upon to form a Ministry would surround himself with such eminent persons whom public opinion had long marked out for office. His inflexibility of character and his force of will alike impelled Gambetta toward a Ministry of disciples, and discussed him from a Ministry of rivals. Few men in the world have ever exercised such an influence as M. Gambetta now wields in France. Whatever mistakes he may make, the country will never forget that he carried on the war when everybody else resigned themselves to defeat, and that he believed in the Republic when all others were convinced that upon the bleeding and smoking ruins of the Commune nothing could be reared but a restoration. It was his great merit, also, in the latter days of conflict and under the fear of coups d'état and military conspiracies, to set his face against all revolutionary action, and to put his faith in France and in the popular will. At the present moment he is reaping the reward of consummate political foresight, while his party enjoys the recompense of excellent discipline and unchanging obedience.

"Of all public men in Europe Gambetta is most exclusively a politician. Rouher, Collard, Guizot, Thiers, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, had all of them interests apart from politics. Gambetta has none. An Italian and a Provençal, he has a certain taste for art, but it is the mere distraction of a mind possessed by politics alone. It is a habit of his to think aloud, and to spend a good deal of the day in talking to those about him, employing for the most trifling subjects the grave accentuation and the contagious fire of eloquence. As a politician before all and above all, no one studies his contemporaries as he studies them, and no one knows better how to make use of those who are necessary to him, and how to abandon the superfluous ones to their fate in whatever quagmire of the road. No one so attractive for those he wishes to win, or so repulsive for those he wishes to see rid of. No one so affectionate to his friends or so implacable towards his adversaries. He knows Paris as if it were engraved upon his brain. In 1870, when no one knew him beyond Crémieux's clerks and the editors of the Tribune, the friends who met at his Sunday breakfasts in a fifth-floor room on the Rue Bonaparte learned from him all there was to be learned about Paris and its life, whether in the Tuileries, in the Senate, in the Chamber, in the Council of Ministers, in the Imperial family, in the academies, or in the Republic. At the present day he can run through a list, from memory, of all the influential electors of France as though he were reading off their names. He will never get to the bottom of any question, but he will know something of all, and he will speak well upon all. The scientific ideas required in his youth, in opposition to the seminary, will accompany him to his grave, and he will seek to embody them in reality by means of the 'God State' to which he renders fervent and idolatrous homage. And holding, as he does, a rigid political creed and a still more rigid scientific creed, he will hate all opposing creeds, and, as the Catholic clergy and the conservative Senate will soon have reason to know. A great mistake, therefore, with Gambetta at its head is an impossibility.

In the Gambetta Ministry Léon Gambetta believes that radicalism has attained its climax, and is enjoying its period of greatest exuberance and brilliance. Beyond Gambetta is nothing but the Extreme Left and a socialist creed more or less defined. Gambetta succeeds Jules Ferry, Rochefort, Rochefort succeeds the mouthpieces of demands of which one is scarcely more impracticable than another. "It would seem, then, that the time has come, in the midst of so much perilous extravagance, to found face to face with the radical parties a Liberal Republican party, sympathetic in ideas and conciliatory in procedure, which may give the Right room to move without depriving authority of any of its prestige or the State of any of its essential attributes. Nothing, indeed, is wanting to such a party but vigor on the part of its leaders. It has even a chief of recognized authority, of indisputable services, of theoretical and practical wisdom, of private and civic virtue, and of unblemished honor—a man energetic without violence, flexible without self-surrender, conciliatory without weakness; possessing eloquence persuasive if not passionate, and liberal opinions which, though not extreme, are lasting and unchangeable. We know him to have drunk deeply of the modern spirit, while at the same time he is devoid of superstitious reverence for the Church. Republican, Democrat, Liberal of the Liberals, he is yet convinced of the respect due to all religious beliefs; of the firmness required to remake and rediscipline the army, and of the compromise which life perpetually requires between reality and the ideal. Such a man is now summoned by all disinterested and patriotic motives to lead a group from which in the end may rise a Government beloved and obeyed by France, without any danger to Democracy and the Republic. The party of Progress ought to organize itself without delay, that it may be prepared to assume power whenever it becomes necessary to replace the Gambetta Ministry. Thus, if the present state of French politics had no other advantage, it would save at least the indisputable advantages of founding a Democratic party sprung from the bosom of Democracy, and necessary alike to liberty and the Republic.

Vanderbilt's Son-in-Law.

New York Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, upon their return from their bridal tour, will take their home with William K. Vanderbilt, in his new Fifth avenue house, and it is expected that they will remain there a year, while Mrs. Webb is having the house which her father has given her refitted and refurnished. The amount of Mrs. Webb's wedding gift in bonds from her father is said now to be half a million of dollars. Mr. Webb is to become Mr. Vanderbilt's broker in Wall street.

No matter what your ailings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good. Prove it. See another column.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received up to 10 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 1551 Cottage Grove-av., corner Forty-first.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 117 Wabash-av.

WILLIAM JACOBUS, Druggist, 2201 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. SUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. C. POW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

NORTH DIVISION.

FRANK SQUIRE, Druggist, 392 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner Ada.

A. F. DRUEHL, Druggist, 82 South Halsted-st., corner Carmen-av.

H. E. SCHAFF, Druggist, 661 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 176 South Halsted-st., near Lake-st. depot.

J. C. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 577 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. BURKHARDT, Druggist, 269 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 139 Larrabee-st.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 152 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 469 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 655 Larrabee-st., corner Willow-st.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 68 N. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD BY OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK LEATHER POCKET-book containing money and owner's card, in S. E. H. Please return to Tribune office and receive reward.

$5 REWARD FOR PLANS MARKED Sammons, lost on Washington-st., between Dearborn and Fifth-av., or with Hammons, Clark & Co., 84 Randolph-st., and gen reward.

$100 REWARD FOR THE RETURN of two pass books and mat taken evening of Dec. 26 from No. 152 South Sangamon-st., and no questions asked. Address V 81, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANO, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE, AT W. W. KIMBALL'S

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established 1851—are equal to any manufactured. $5 to $10 per month; monthly payments. Call at warerooms and examine and get price before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 216 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired. CHAS. SHOLTO & CO., 41 and 43 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and speedily transacted.

I GUARANTEE AN HONEST DELIVERY of clothing anywhere from $2.50 per load. S. JOHNSON, M. WILLIAMS, 240 East Erie-st.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Oberdeck & Holts has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Chas. Holts. LOUIS OBERDECK, CHAS. HOLTS.

TO TUG-OWNERS—S. P. DAHM, ENGINEER and iron shipbuilder, builder and constructor of the first iron ship built in Chicago, the tug Alpha, is prepared to receive orders for similar and other steamers. A saving of half the fuel, and double the power of other tugs of same size guaranteed. Address 251 North May-st.

TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN ON commission and having large trade desire in conjunction with their lines two additional houses having goods for different parts; city and fancy goods preferred. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

VACCINATION PERFORMED BY A skillful operator, 75 cents. Hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Address V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEAT MARket, or would go into partnership with responsible party with some cash. Address V 72, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LADY'S seal skin sacque 42 inches long. Apply at Saloon, 252 State-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF The Chicago Tribune from May, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1865. Price, $150. Address for five days V 65, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—WE HAVE a large assortment of new and second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes. J. GREENWOOD & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—50,000 m. cinch old brick near Lake and Clinton-sts. For sale by THOS. RICHARDSON, Contractor, Building and Manager.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

AUCTION SALES OF WATCHES, clocks, and jewelry every day and evening at 121 Jan. 1, 1882. Also, a choice lot of oil paintings will be offered at auction each day and evening at No. 121 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—Block, one foot with frame building, on Sherman, near Polk.

FOR SALE—Block 18 rooms, hot and cold water, on corner lot, 50x100, with 2-story frame building and 2 cottages above, with lot on West Jackson-st., near Leavitt.

FOR SALE—Lot 25x125, on Ohio-st., between Clark and La Salle, near Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot on Garfield-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—Lot on South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second, 3 houses and rents 60.

FOR SALE—Block, Indiana-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., house, 18 rooms, modern improvements, lot 100x200.

FOR SALE—Block, Prairie-av. and Thirty-third-st., 2-story house, modern improvements, lot 50x125, east front.

FOR SALE—Block, Vincennes-av., near Longwood, Large Brown, 50x125.

FOR SALE—Block on Twenty-second-st., near Hanover.

FOR SALE—Block, West Twelfth-st., between Lincoln and Wood, 6 lots, partly rented.

FOR SALE—Block, Thirty-first-st., near Dearborn, 1 lot.

FOR SALE—Block, Southwest corner Wood and Thirty-second-sts., 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Rhodes-av., corner Portland-av.

FOR SALE—Block, Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Michigan-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Vincennes-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Vernon-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Wentworth-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, 2 lots.

FOR SALE—Block, Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscriptions will be received on and after Monday, the 19th inst., at our office, No. 36 Remsen-st., for any part of the above-mentioned bonds.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1881; have 30 years to run; carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually upon the 1st days of May and November in New York, and both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin, of the present standard of weight and fineness. They are issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile, to provide means for the construction and equipment of the company's railroad and are secured by a first mortgage upon the road-bed and entire railroad and property of the company, including a very valuable land grant of 6,400 acres per mile.

The bonds are offered at 104 per cent premium and accrued interest, or $1,040 for each bond subscribed for, and accrued interest thereon, payment of which with the purchase price of one number to one first mortgage bond for $1,000 and also to an amount of the second mortgage income bonds of the company of the same date, at the rate of $500 per mile, and secured upon the same franchises, railroad, and property, equal to 40 per centum of the par or face value of such first mortgage bonds, and in like proportion for larger amounts.

Subscribers may pay for and receive their bonds at the time of subscription, or, at the option of subscribers, 10 per cent only at the time of subscription, and 10 per cent monthly thereafter till the whole shall be paid.

N. H. WOODBRIDGE, Jr.

Pamphlets and circulars giving full information furnished on request. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

New York, Dec. 4, 1881.

Subscriptions may be also made through BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Chicago, who will give full information.

DAY & FIELD,

STOCK BROKERS

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All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.

Interest allowed on credit balances.

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Refer by permission to prominent Bankers, Staff Senators, and leading Business Houses. Reference and complete information concerning Wall Street, on application mailed to intending investors.

CORRESPONDENTS:

MATTHEWS & HUDDLESTON, Scranton, Pa.

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THE UNION TRUST CO.,

Brilliant Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

The Remarkable Flow from a Franklin Oil Well.

Oil City Derrick.

Any one familiar with the heavy oil developments known that a goodly part of the drilling is done on the hill known as the "Point," near Franklin. It rises from the banks of the French Creek in a very abrupt manner. Philip Grossmann's brewery is situated at the foot of South Park street, on the west side of the creek. His beer vault is on the other side. It is an immense vault, blasted out of solid rock, and penetrates into the hillside nearly 100 feet. In this is stored large quantities of lager beer. The casks that hold the beer contain on an average about ten barrels each. One cast in the rear end of the vault is used as a supply cask. All the others are connected with it by one pipe, and the supply cask, being sunken, is always kept full of beer. The hill at this place is so steep that it cannot be ascended.

Above this vault, on the hillside, Hall & Bowen a lease. They drilled a number of wells on their lease, and found some profitable. Some time ago they located No. 9 directly over this supply cask. The rig was built and things ran along in the usual manner for about a week. When they had reached a depth of 400 feet, they struck a vein of water, which completely filled the hole, and the drill stuck in it. The tools were withdrawn from the hole and the bailer run. It came up amazingly full of oil. Bail as they would, they could not exhaust the supply. They decided to wait for the water to be removed, and so to bail the oil. The next day the well was tubed without being shot. They commenced to pump it, and it grew the fluid out at a great rate. Noticing something queer about the oil, one of the men tasted it. He found it as cool and sweet as milk. He put to the pipe and took long gulps of the delicious stuff. First one and then another drank. They became what is known as drunk. The owners visited the well, drank, and were overcome. Operators came to see it, drank, and were overcome. The people of the town, who had heard of it went up the hill, drank, and were overcome.

Little by little they came to realize what they had been drinking. One man was found in the crowd who had tasted beer before. He affirmed that it was beer, but they laughed at him. How would this Rip Van Winkle elixir get into the bowels of the earth? At last they decided to call in undoubted authority in the beer question, and so Jacob Ehrlig, of Grossman, Grossman came. He tasted it once, twice, and then he tore his hair. "Is it beer?" they asked. "Beer! Yes; it's mein own make. Mein Gott in Himmel, you are pumping mein beer vault dry." Week after week, and day by day, they had said that it was a mistake. They visited the vault and found it to be so. Three of the large casks were empty.

A British Officer's Wife—Her Flight from England with Her Brother's Groom—Searching for Her in Canada.

Toronto Globe.

A sensation was created in social circles in England a few months ago by the elopement of Maj. Torrey th Grant's with her brother's groom. Maj. Grant is attached to the Duke of Cornwall's regiment, which is stationed at Gibraltar, and it was during a visit to her brother, who lives near Tywardreath, a place several miles west of the Cornish Kids at Mount Edgcumbe, near Plymouth, that his fascinating wife became enamored of the personal charms of her brother's groom, whose name is Henry Hearn. The two became very intimate, and in a few days eloped. A much longer time was needed for the missing pair, but no trace of them was found in the country. Three weeks ago Mr. Eden, a lawyer from London, Ontario, who was employed by Maj. Grant to recover his wife if possible, arrived in Quebec, on the firm opinion that their had come to Canada. The services of Detective Skellington, of the I. C. R., were called into requisition, and a company with Mr. Eden that officer visited Point Levis and exhibited a photograph of Mrs. Grant to the ferry and wharf officials there. They immediately recognized it as being that of a lady who arrived by the steamer Circassian on the 19th of October last, in company with a young man. The pair were then traced to St. Johns, Iles Hole, where the Circassian was again boarded. It was since been ascertained that the young man passage to Montreal, and thence to parts unknown, it is believed the lady assumed name of Purchell. Nicolls, the lady's private income is $5,000 a year, but she had only $30 in cash when she left England. Mrs. Grant, who is well acquainted with much society, has been on her leaving for five years ago, is described as follows: Twenty-five years old, five feet high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair cut short in front, wore a long cloak lined with fur, and had on a diamond necklace when in Quebec. She left two little children in England. Henry, the groom, is five feet eight inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, and small mustache, and has a sprightly appearance.

A Child's Christmas Precaution.

Some little folks in Bangor, Me., who had seen pictures of Santa Claus standing on the balcony of his North Pole residence, keeping a look-out with a big spyglass for good and naughty children, had been growing somewhat anxious on the subject at the near approach of Christmas, when, says the Whig, a day or two ago a bright-eyed midget of 4 years, who had been gently chided for some fault, was observed trying away to remove the screen that closed a disused fireplace in the sitting-room. Just as she had succeeded and stepped upon the hearth, her mother asked her what she was doing, when she naively replied: "I'm going to climb up chimney and fake away Santa's spyglass. I try to be good, but I can't all the time, and I don't want him spying around so."

How an Artist Treated His Visitor.

To the Editor of the Salem (Mass.) Register:

I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this, had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal-teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; always swells and cuts on a great many airs, and makes himself at home, devouring my substance, and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and staid two months. I then made up my mind that the next time he came I would change his diet, as he has always gobbled down everything set before him. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil—morning, noon, and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by tomorrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and I have no doubt he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did, and he won't stop long.

J. S. LEFAVOUR.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Dull, with Money Again at a Premium.

Vanderbilt and Gould Both Said to Have Been Buying Lately.

New York Exchange at a Premium—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active—Wheat Stronger, in Sympathy with British Firmness.

A Great Rail Pass in Changing Our Freight—Corn Issue.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were dull, but strong. Money was active during the day, rising to a premium of 1-16 of 1 per cent. After bank balances had been made up it closed at 2 per cent. One of the features of the day was a weakness in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, accompanied with large offerings of stock. It was offered at sixty days at 81. Certificates bearing Vanderbilt's name came on the street, and sided in the commotion. It is said, in explanation of Vanderbilt's selling, that having obtained largely, by the use of proxies, the control of the road at the last election, when seven of the twelve Directors elected were his men, and having, as he has, secured for these seven Directors the long terms, he regards himself as certain to be able to use the road to the advantage of his main lines, and part with his interest in the stock. If this be true, it means that Mr. Vanderbilt intends to administer the property not as a trust and for the benefit of the stockholders, who gave him control, but for his own interest in antagonism to that of the owners. This would be an awkward position for a man of honorable character to fill. A dividend of 5 per cent is expected in February. Street rumor credits Vanderbilt and Gould with heavy purchases of stock, and the Vanderbilt houses are noticed to be good buyers.

Chicago operators were not doing much. There was on the whole more of a disposition to sell than to buy, on the ground that ground had not yet been touched from which to rise, and that the present rally was destined to be short lived.

St. Paul continued to advance to the discomfiture of the operators who sold it short at 102@103. The company was compelled to confess to its employes the other day that it was temporarily embarrassed for the lack of funds, and could not discharge its indebtedness to them. Other indications are known that the road is "shore." If it cannot meet its pay-roll it is difficult to see how or where the profiteers to come from for dividends.

Points were out to buy Wabash preferred. It went down to 65, and closed at 65¼.

Bear talk against the financial condition of the road flows fast and furious.

Some buying of the good investment stocks was reported.

Kiernan's News Agency reports the head of a conservative Broadway house as saying that in thirty-five years' experience in street he had known no time except in panics when it was not safe to buy stocks after such decline as has taken place in the past two weeks. The liquidation has assured case in money, and put stocks into strong hands, and given commission-houses a confidence which they had not felt for a long time.

Louisville & Nashville gross earnings for the week ended Dec. 31, amounted to $255,700 against $220,800 for the corresponding week last year. The mileage upon which these earnings are based was in 1880, 1,840 miles, and in 1881 2,060 miles. The increase in earnings is $33,700, or 15.2 per cent, and in mileage 220 miles, or 12 per cent, the increase in the former more than keeping pace with that of the latter.

A Wall street paper which has the prestige of having predicted the recent decline months before it fairly began, now reports that cheap stocks are being picked up by the large operators, assisted by people long-headed enough to select good stocks when they are cheap and to keep them. It would be rash to assume that the raiding of the market has ceased; but it looks as if enough seeding out had been done to get prices towards a level below which they cannot be forced. There is good buying going on. The large disbursements to be made in January must have their effect, and when once the market takes its turn all the gloomy predictions of disaster we have heard so freely of late will vanish like smoke. These were never gloomier than on Saturday.

Railroad earnings: Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for third week in December, $429,800, against $369,800 last year; increase, $60,000; the net earnings of this company for six months, from June to December, have just been made up, amounting to $4,105,200, which is about 11 per cent upon the stock, or at the rate of 22 per cent per annum. Great Western of Canada, first week in December, $91,531; decrease, $9,762. Hannibal & St. Joe, estimated for third week in December, $48,500; increase, only $35. Minneapolis & Manitoba, same week, $121,800; increase, $43,400. Louisville & Nashville, same week, $33,700.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Clos. bid.	Clos. asked.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Adams	139	139	139	139	139
Western Union Tel. Co.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾
C. B. & Q.	118¾	119	118¾	119	119
Canada Southern	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	52¼
Central Pacific	95	95½	95	95½	95½
Rock Island	141	141½	141	141½	141½
Illinois Central	131	131½	130½	131	131
Pacific Mail	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	48¾
New York Central	134½	134¾	134½	134¾	134¾
New York Elevated	104	106	104	106	106
Wabash	65	65¼	65	65¼	65¼
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	78	78½	78	78½	78½
C., C., C. & I.	67	67	67	67	67
Erie	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	66¾
Do preferred	78	78½	78	78½	78½
Michigan Central	92	92½	92	92½	92½
Lake Shore	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	116¾
Illinois Central	128½	129	128½	129	129
Chicago & Alton	137	137½	137	137½	137½
Do preferred	140	142	140	142	142
Chicago & Western	61½	61¾	61½	61¾	61¾
Chicago, St. L. & P.	34	34½	34	34½	34½
Do preferred	77	77½	77	77½	77½
Louisville & Nashville	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾
Keokuk & D. M.	15	20	15	20	20
Union Pacific	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	110¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	37	38	37	38	38
Do preferred	105	107	105	107	107
Northern Pacific	27½	28	27½	28	28
Do preferred	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	57¾
Kansas & Texas	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	127½	127¾	127½	127¾	127¾
Delaware & Hudson Canal	107½	108	107½	108	108
New Jersey Central	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	48¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	90	90½	90	90½	90½
St. L. & San Fran. pref.	115	115½	115	115½	115½
Ont. & Western	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
Erie Second	95	95½	95	95½	95½
Central Iowa	26½	27	26½	27	27
Chesapeake & Ohio	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	15	15½	15	15½	15½
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd	10	10½	10	10½	10½
Mobile & Ohio	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
Denver & Rio Grande	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
Peoria, D. & E.	25	25½	25	25½	25½
Missouri Pacific	108	108½	108	108½	108½
Texas Pacific	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
Ohio Central	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
Pullman Palace Car	156	157	156	157	157

Government bonds were in demand. In Chicago, 5s were 101¾ and 102@102¼, the extended 4s 109¼ and 109½, extended 3s 98¾ and 99¾, 4s 113¾ and 114¾, and 4½s 114¾ and 114¾.

Foreign exchange was more active. Bankers' sterling was 480¼ and 484½; actual rates, 480 and 484; commercial sterling, 477¼@478. French commercial bills on Havre were 5.22½@5.20; and Antwerp commercial bills were 5.20. German commercial marks were 95@95⅛ for 60 days.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amounted to $10,174,402, against $9,832,474 for the corresponding week of 1880. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York for the week ending Dec. 29, 1881, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	$10,174,402	$9,832,474	$8,[illegible]
Prev'y reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The increase is chiefly due to the arrival of a fleet of overdue vessels, which had been waited for their freight boats.

Chicago bank clearings were $8,[illegible]. Loans were active at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was much firmer at par, and some small lots sold in the morning at 5c per $1,000 premium. Country orders for currency were not so heavy.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $[illegible], sold at 97. St. Paul 5s, Missouri Point Division, sold at 95½.

The Chambers of Commerce Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was quiet today, but with a continued strong undertone, and values generally a trifle higher than at last evening's closing. The market opened a higher for Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 2 higher for Richmond & Danville, 1½ higher for American Express, 1¼ for Richmond & West Point, Mobile & Ohio, and Lake Erie & Western, 1 higher for Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 1¼ lower for Metropolitan Elevated, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In early dealings there was a further decline of 2¼ in Wabash Pacific preferred, 1 in Louisville & Nashville, and a fraction in the general list. This was followed by an advance of ¼ to 2¼ in Wabash Pacific preferred, Denver & Rio Grande, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Northern Pacific preferred, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, St. Paul, and Erie. Western Union Telegraph, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, and Central Pacific, all being conspicuous in the rise. During the afternoon the market was dull, with only fractional fluctuations, except in the case of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad stocks, which were exceptionally weaker.

The money market was active during the afternoon. The rate on call to borrowers on pledges of collateral opened at 5@6 per cent, but afterward rose to 1-32 of 1 per cent per diem in addition to legal interest, closing at 2 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@4 per cent. Time loans and mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations were marked up ¼ this afternoon, to 480½ for 60-day bills and 483¼ for demand. Actual business was done at 479¾@479¾ for 60-day bills, 483¼@483½ for demand, 484¼@484½ for cable transfers, and 477½@478 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active, and prices generally exhibited an upward tendency. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s advanced from 50½ to 53¾, and reacted to 53¼. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 100¼ to 100. Metropolitan Elevated firsts rose from 103¼ to 105. New Orleans & Pacific firsts sold up from 91 to 95, and receded to 94¾. Wabash general 6s rose from 87½ to 88. Union Pacific land-grants advanced from 112¼ to 113¼. Texas Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division) advanced from 87½ to 88; do incomes from 72 to 72½; St. Paul firsts (C. & M. Division) from 124 to 125; do consols from 122½ to 123¾; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 109 to 110. New York Central firsts from 108¾ to 109; Chattanooga firsts from 113 to 113¾; Michigan Central 8s from 97 to 97½; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 4½ to 9½; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 115¼ to 116; Kansas Pacific consols from 102½ to 103; Iron Mountain second preferred incomes from 97 to 98; East Tennessee incomes from 84 to 85; Denver & Rio Grande consolidations from 104¼ to 105; Ohio & Fulton firsts from 112½ to 113; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 71 to 72½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts from 99¼ to 100; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts from 65 to 65½. Erie funding 6s declined from 19 to 97½; International & Great Northern firsts from 107¼ to 107; Iron Mountain firsts from 119¼ to 119½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols from 108 to 108¼; Lake Erie & Western firsts from 107½ to 108; North Missouri firsts from 121¼ to 122; Ohio Central firsts, from 99 to 98; Central Pacific land grants from 105½ to 106; Scioto Valley firsts from 102 to 103. New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio incomes sold at 44; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington firsts at 88; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds at 106; New Jersey Central adjustments at 107¾; Northwestern gold coupon bonds at 124; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie incomes at 91¾; East Tennessee firsts at 89½; South Carolina Railway firsts at 101; Louisville & Nashville firsts, Pensacola Division, at 103; Evansville & Terre Haute firsts at 101½; and Chicago & Eastern Illinois firsts at 104½.

The *Evening Post* says: "The temper of speculation appears to be gradually changing, but the short interest is yet influential enough to prevent a rapid rise, except, as in a case like Northern Pacific preferred yesterday afternoon, when it became frightened and advanced the stock suddenly 2¼ per cent. In fact, it is doubted whether the large speculators who are credited with contemplating a bull campaign early in the year are yet ready to start the movement or one favorable to frightening the short interest at present into covering. Without any reference to what speculators may do, outsiders of means continue to select dividend-paying stocks, buying them and taking them away, and this is not strange considering the heavy decline in prices for the last eight months, and that it is clearly among the possibilities that this war may be settled at any time. In fact, in this connection the reported intended transfer of the responsibilities of the management of the Vanderbilt roads to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is regarded by those who should know as significant."

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were in light demand at slightly higher prices.

State securities were dull.

Share speculation opened in the main ¼ to 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for Metropolitan Elevated, while Richmond & Danville sold up 3. In early dealings a decline was recorded ranging from ¼ to 1, while Wabash preferred sold down 2¼. At noon the market had made an advance of ¼ to 2. Wabash preferred and common, Denver & Rio Grande, and Missouri Pacific were most prominent therein. In the early part of the afternoon the market became irregular and unsettled, and continued so to the close. Wabash preferred rose 1¼ and Wabash common 1. At the close the general market was fairly lightly, and closed in the main somewhat weak.

Transactions, 355,000:

Canada Southern	1,000	Northwestern	5,300
Central Pacific	10,000	Northwestern pref.	1,000
C., C., C. & I.	1,000	New York Central	17,000
C., R. I. & P.	17,000	Northern Pacific	21,000
Del., L. & W.	1,000	Northern Pacific pref.	5,000
D. & H. C.	10,000	Pacific Mail	1,900
D. & R. G.	20,000	Reading	1,000
Erie	20,000	St. Paul	34,000
Erie pref.	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,000
L. E. & St. L.	2,000	Texas Pacific	1,000
L. E. & W.	1,000	Union Pacific	1,000
Lake Shore	21,000	Western Union	22,000
Louisville & Nash.	10,000	Wabash	21,000
Lake Erie & West.	1,000	Wabash pref.	21,000
Michigan Central	1,700	Western Union Tel.	2,000
Memphis & Charl'ston	1,400	C., C., C. & I.	1,000
Mobile & Ohio	6,000		

Money, 4@6 per annum, 1-32 per diem, closing at 4@6.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady at 480@ demand, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	New 4s of '07	127
New 5s	102	New 4½s	114¾
New 4s	113¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115¼	Union Pacific, pfd.	117¼
Erie second mortg.	100¼	Union Pacific, old	124
Lehigh & Wilk.	107	U. P. sinking fund	123
Louisiana consols	65½	Virginia 6	40
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia 6, new	40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	29	Virginia consols	39½
St. Louis & S. F.	90	Virginia deferred	7
St. L. & San Fran. pfd.	115	Tex. 2, land grant	30
Ont. & Western	18¾	Tex. 2, old & 3, new	30
Erie Second	95		
Central Iowa	27		
Chesapeake & Ohio	7¾		
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	15½		
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd	10½		
Mobile & Ohio	19¾		
Denver & Rio Grande	37¾		
Peoria, D. & E.	25½		
Missouri Pacific	108½		
Texas Pacific	35¾		
Ohio Central	3¾		
Pullman Palace Car	157		

STOCKS.

Adams Ex.	140	North Pacific pref.	56½
Alton & Terre Haute	35	Northwestern	132
Do pref.	95	Do pref.	137
American	90	N. York Central	134¾
B., C. R. & N.	100	Ohio Central	3¾
Canada Southern	52¾	Ontario & Western	18¾
C., C. & I. C.	67	Pacific Mail	48¾
Central Pacific	95½	Pullman Palace Car	157
Ches. & Ohio	7¾	Quicksilver	13
Do 1st pref.	15½	Do pref.	65
Do 2d pref.	10½	Rock Island	141½
Chicago & Alton	137¾	St. Paul	102¾
Do pref.	142	Do pref.	125
C., R. I. & P.	129	St. Paul & Omaha	34
C., St. L. & N. O.	131	Do pref.	110
Do pref.	147	St. Paul, M. & M.	144
Del., Lack. & W.	128	St. Paul & S. C.	109
Den. & Rio Grande	37¾	Do pref.	122
Erie	66¾	Texas Pacific	35¾
Do pref.	78½	Union Pacific	110¾
Fort Wayne	134	United States	40
I. B. & W.	19	Wabash	65¼
Do pref.	31	Do pref.	78½
Illinois Central	131	Western Union Tel.	99¾
L. E. & W.	28¾	East Tennessee	85
L. S. & M. S.	116¾	Do pref.	125
Lake Shore	116¾	Carbon	11
Louisville & Nash.	109¾	Homestake	15
Manhattan	144	Quicksilver	13
Metropolitan	106	Do pref.	65
Mich. Central	92½	Silver Cliff	5
Mobile & Ohio	19¾	Standard	1
Morris & Essex	132	Adams	140
N. J. Central	34¾	Bonanza	5
New Haven	200	Northern Pacific	28
New Jersey Central	34¾	Northern Pacific pref.	57¾
Norfolk & W.	17		
Northern Pacific	28¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The stock market has improved, not only in activity but in strength. As the natural result of the "liquidation" which has been going on, a large amount of stock has been floated out of the possession of those who were unable to hold or borrowed capital, and has made a safe landing in places where it is no danger of being swept away by any rise in the money market, which may now be expected. In railroad shares, Atchison was quite active, 7,000 shares being sold in exchange at 90¼; as before, Boston & Albany advanced to 140, but with the large amount of stock that came out, the price receded on the last sale to 139¾. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 118¾ to 119, closing steady. Union Pacific advanced from 110¾ to 111. Northern Pacific receding to 114¾. Little Rock advanced from 40¼ to 41. Fort Scott from 64 to 64¾; Sandusky from 51¼ to 51¾. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 84 to 85¼. Oregon Railway & Navigation (guaranteed) sold at 101. Lake Shore, as before, sold at 116¾, as before. Wisconsin Central sold at 16¼, as before. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington advanced from 28 to 29. Connecticut Valley from 19¼ to 19¾. Pullman Car declined from 157 to 156. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon from 65 to 64; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 6 to 6¼; Sumpter Branch from 10 to 10¼; Fort Scott preferred from 126 to 125¼; Chicago & West Michigan from 98 to 98. New York & New England advanced from 64¾ to 65¼; Pittsburg from 139¼ to 139; Eastern from 125 to 126; Rutland preferred declined from 82 to 80.

In bonds, Atlantic & Pacific incomes 4s advanced from 32 to 33. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s sold at 103; do new 4s advanced from 111 to 111. Mexican Central 7s from 104¾ to 97; Union Pacific 6s from 120 to 120¼; York Scott 1s sold at 111, as before; Hartford & Erie 7s from 67¼ to 69¾; New York & New England 7s from 117 to 117¼; do 6s sold at 107, as before. Old Colony 6s sold at 130, as before. Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway 4½s declined ¼ to 97; Eastern sold at 103¾, as before; St. Joe 7s declined from 119 to 117½, and a 2d place sold at 115; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 6s declined from 104 to 103¾; New Mexico 6s from 111¼ to 110. Others as before.

In land-grants, Land advanced to 7¼; Water Power ¾ to 4¾. Boston Gas Light Co. sold at 79. Bell Telephone closed at 140 bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	4¾	Cin. Sas & Cleveland	29¼
Boston Land	2¾	Eastern Railroad	125
Boston, C. & M. Rec.	67½	Fitchburg	135
Boston & Albany	139¾	Little Rock & F. S.	41
Boston, H. & E.	11¾	Mexican Central	7¾
C. B. & Q.	119	Old Colony	130
C. F. & I. C. R. R.	10	Portland pfd.	32½
Atchison A. T. & S. F.	90¼	Pennsylvania Central	55
Boston & Albany	140	Rutland pfd.	80
Boston & Maine	127	Shore F. & M. pfd.	127
Chicago, R. I. & P.	129¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 p. m.—Consols, money 99 1-16; account, 99 5-16.

Illinois Central, 130; Pennsylvania Central, 55¼; New York Central, 136¼; Erie, 27½; do seconds, 102½; Reading, 40¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £78,000.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week, £[illegible].

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Rentes, 82 50c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 2,550,000f gold and decreased 4,700,000f silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, 479¼.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—In mining shares, Quincy declined ¼, to 49¾; Osceola ¼, to 39¾; Ridge ¼, to 44¾; Calumet & Hecla advanced ¼, to 327½; Bonanza Development from 4¾ to 5; Silver Islet from 39 to 39½; Catalpa from 45 to 50; Brunswick Antimony from 6¼ to 9¼; Pewabic sold at 16.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Quincy	97½
Bonanza Development	5¼	Rhode Island	5
Catalpa	7¾	Silver Islet	12½
Copper Falls	5	Tamarack	300
Franklin	12½	Hecla	327½
Pewabic	16		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	2¾	Sonoma	5-16
Alta	1¾	Standard	$1.75
Belcher	5-32	Ophir	1¾
Bullion	1¾	Gould & Curry	1¾
Best & Belcher	7¾	Crown Point	1¾
Bodie	2¾	Savage	1¾
Buffalo	1¼	Union Con.	1¾
California	1-16	Yellow Jacket	2¾
Chollar	1¾	Hale & Norcross	2¾
Con. Virginia	1¾	Mexican	1¾
Crown Point	1¾	Ophir	1¾
Gould & Curry	1¾	Imperial	1¾
Hale & Norcross	2¾	Sierra Nevada	5-16
Mexican	1¾	Jacob Talbot	1¾
Ophir	1¾	Belcher	1¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Mining stocks today were fairly active and irregular. Robinson received much attention, and declined from 25 to 20¾, closing at 20¾. State Line sold 3 and 5 quiet at 1 to 1¾, and Oriental & Miller advanced to 41; Alice declined to 38, and Moose advanced from 32 to 38. Total sales, 16th exchanges, 144,250 shares.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises, No. 339 Arnold st., dated Sept. 14, 1881, Chas. E. Gunther to Levi Kinder, jr., Ashland av. st 3-8 ft N of Henry st, e f, 24x128 ft, dated Nov. 9, James Simson to Peter W. Gates, trustee, [illegible]

North Honey st, near Robey, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 29, Charles F. Gray to Marie Aldrich, [illegible]

Hastings st, 99 ft s of Walnut, w f, 24x125 ft, Chas. Gunther to Wm. Mellen, [illegible]

Third av, 100 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 24x80 ft, dated Dec. 21, Wm. W. Kimball to Josephine Kimball, [illegible]

South Chicago av, 301 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 29, John Martin to M. and B. Wartelsky, [illegible]

West Washington st, 1 rod w of Wells, n f, 19 ft 8 in x 132 ft, dated Sept. 30, Frank H. Scudder to Otto C. Wahl, [illegible]

Carroll place, 175 ft w of Paulina, south w f, 25 ft 6 in x 125 ft, John Johnson to William Metzger, [illegible]

Western av, 81 ft n of Lake st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 27, Thomas Grimes to Cornelius Griffin, [illegible]

West Eighteenth st, 75 ft w of Bryan, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 17, E. Howland to Hannah Howland, [illegible]

North Robey st, 99 ft n of Bryson, w f, 24x125 ft, Geo. A. A. Bryson to Ann Bryson, [illegible]

Brown st, 84 ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 29, testator of Patrick Collins to Patrick Collins, [illegible]

Fourth av, 187 ft east of Sangamon st, n f, 132 ft, dated Dec. 29, Elias H. Reed to Bradford Wallis, [illegible]

West Lake st, near Oakley av, s f, 50 ft 10 in x 125 ft, dated Dec. 27, A. D. Taylor to Patrick Gallagher, [illegible]

Orchard st, 262 ft n of Webster av, w f, 24x50 ft, improved, dated Dec. 27, M. R. and C. Eran to E. S. Hoffman, [illegible]

Fifty-second st, near Prairie av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 17, Isabella Kendall to Lucius G. Pickard, [illegible]

Park st, 87 ft e of Thirty-ninth st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 19,

native stockers and feeders, [illegible]; native cows, [illegible]; half-breeds, [illegible].
HOGS—Receipts the past week, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; active; good to choice heavy, [illegible]; mixed packing, [illegible]; light shipping, [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—HOGS—Stronger and higher; packing and shipping, [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible].
CATTLE—Firm; butchers' scarce and higher; common to good, [illegible]; stockers and feeders, [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible].
SHEEP—Firm; [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; nothing doing.
HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Yorkers, [illegible].
SHEEP—Receipts, [illegible] head; nothing doing; no sheep on the market for sale.

LUMBER.

Business at the yards is still active, assortments in many instances running short. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 1¼-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common dressed	[illegible]
Box boards, 13-inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, 10@12-inch rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards, 12@16 ft.	[illegible]
Common boards, 18@20 ft.	[illegible]
Common stuff	[illegible]
Common stuff, 22 to 30 ft.	[illegible]
Joists, 4x4 to 4x8, inclusive, 16 ft.	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardwood, 4 to 11-inch round	[illegible]
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
Ash, clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Maple, common	[illegible]
Maple, clear flooring	[illegible]
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	[illegible]
Cherry plank, first and second clear	[illegible]
Black walnut, 1st and 2d, inch	[illegible]
Black walnut, common	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; spring No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; white No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; club No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Corn—[illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible].
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at [illegible]; short ribs dull at [illegible]; long clear steady at [illegible]. Beef—India mess dull at [illegible]; extra India mess steady at [illegible]. Lard—Prime Western dull at [illegible]. Cheese—American choice dull at [illegible]. Turpentine spirits at London steady at [illegible]. Corn—Mixed firmer at [illegible].
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—Evening.—COTTON—Steady; [illegible]; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,000.
PROVISIONS—American lard, [illegible].
LONDON, Dec. 29.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, [illegible].
ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—[illegible].
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Wheat in good demand and tending upward; [illegible]. Corn strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm and a shade higher; [illegible]. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat firm and a shade higher; [illegible]. Pork, [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible]. Tallow, [illegible]. Cheese, [illegible]. Country markets firm.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn tending upward. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, [illegible]. Corn firm. [illegible]. Good shipping California wheat, [illegible]. English and French firm. [illegible].

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—GRAIN—A free movement again reported in winter wheat, chiefly in No. 2 red, on the option list, the February option continuing to the ascendency, though March has recently become prominent as a popular favorite. The export inquiry has been moderately active, with the advices by cable showing a stronger range. The changes here on the option list have been frequent and sharp, opening heavily and yielding [illegible] a bu, subsequently rallying fully [illegible] a bu, to weaken again near the extreme close about [illegible] a bu, but leaving off averagely [illegible] in these fluctuations reflecting for the most part the variable tenor of the accounts from Chicago. Early deliveries have been offered with reserve, and quoted in instances a trifle higher than last evening, thus checking transactions. Spring wheat was without important movement, but quoted firm, as it was in light supply. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products variable, but the tendency through the day's trading has been increased firmness, [illegible]. Western mess pork quoted firm for early delivery, with more of the close more inquiry noted; quoted at the close [illegible] for ordinary brands, and up to [illegible] for choice do, and new at [illegible], and in the option line [illegible]. [illegible]

TALLOW—In request; quoted at [illegible] for prime to choice, with sales in lots at [illegible].
SUGARS—Raw steady; refined as last quoted.
FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement has been reported since our last, and generally at essentially unaltered quotations. Room for grain by steam but with a readier market, in good part for ports on the Continent. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour in lots at [illegible] (through freight by outport steamers as low as [illegible]); local shipments quoted at [illegible] bid and [illegible] asked; grain at [illegible]; provisions in lots at [illegible], mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as [illegible].

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Weak at [illegible]; futures steady; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible].
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, [illegible] brls; exports, [illegible] brls.
GRAIN—Wheat opening stronger, afterward declined [illegible], then recovered, advanced [illegible], closing weak, with the improvement lost; receipts, [illegible]; exports, [illegible]. [illegible]
HAY—Dull and drooping; [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar [illegible]. Molasses—Foreign dull; New Orleans firmly held; [illegible]. Rice quiet but steady; [illegible].
PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, [illegible].
TALLOW—Quiet but firm; prime city, [illegible].
RESIN—Stronger; [illegible].
TURPENTINE—Firmer; [illegible].
EGGS—Western fresh dull and drooping; [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; new mess, [illegible]. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet [illegible]. Lard weak; prime steam, [illegible].
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHEESE—Firm on choice; [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, [illegible]; XX, [illegible]; XXX, [illegible]; high grades, [illegible].
GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; yellow, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Oats dull; choice, [illegible].
CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; [illegible].
HAY—Dull; prime, [illegible]; choice, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; [illegible]. Lard firm; refined tierce, [illegible]; keg, [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders loose, [illegible]; packed, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; [illegible].
WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, [illegible]. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, [illegible]; fair to fully fair, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]; yellow clarified, [illegible]. Molasses steady, with good demand; common, [illegible]; centrifugal, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]. Rice dull; Louisiana, [illegible].
BRAN—Quiet; [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher and very unsettled; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash, [illegible] January, [illegible] February, [illegible] March, [illegible] May; sales at [illegible] February, [illegible] March, [illegible] May; No. 3 do, [illegible] bid; No. 4 do, [illegible] bid. Corn slow; [illegible] cash, [illegible] January, [illegible] February, [illegible] March, [illegible] April, [illegible] May. Oats firmer; [illegible] cash, [illegible] January, [illegible] February, [illegible] May. Rye higher at [illegible]. Barley steady at [illegible].
LEAD—Firm at [illegible].
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork firm; slow; [illegible] bid January, [illegible] bid February, [illegible] bid March. Dry salt meats held firmly at [illegible]. Bacon quiet at [illegible]. Lard firm; [illegible] bid.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, none; barley, none.
AFTERNOON BOARD:—Wheat lower; [illegible] for February; [illegible] for March; [illegible] for May. Corn easier; [illegible] for January; [illegible] for February; [illegible] for May.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged. Rye flour neglected.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, on track, [illegible]; No. 2 red, December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Corn firm; old mail yellow, on track and in elevator, [illegible]; new steamer, on track, [illegible]; No. 3, on track, [illegible]; rejected, on track, [illegible]; sail mixed, December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Oats nominally unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, [illegible].
BUTTER—Quiet, barely steady; creamery, [illegible]; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, [illegible]; Western dairy, [illegible].
EGGS—Dull and weak; [illegible].
CHEESE—Quiet.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firm; [illegible].
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, spot and December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Corn—Western higher; mixed, spot, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Oats firmer; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]. Rye nominally [illegible].
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and without change.
BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, [illegible]; roll, [illegible].
EGGS—Dull; weak; [illegible]; limed, [illegible].
PETROLEUM—Nominal.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes at [illegible]. Sugar quiet; "A" soft, [illegible].
WHISKY—Dull at [illegible].
FREIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu.
SALES—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot held at [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible] bid; May, [illegible] bid. Oats—Nothing doing.
CLOVER—Unchanged.
HOGS—Dressed—No sales.
CLOSING—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, December, [illegible] asked; January, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Corn quiet; [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher; active; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; No. 3 Milwaukee, [illegible]; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats firmer; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, [illegible] cash and January; [illegible] February. Lard—Prime steam, [illegible] cash and January; [illegible] February.
HOGS—Firm; [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Steady; [illegible].
FLOUR—In fair demand; family, [illegible]; fancy, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, [illegible]. Corn excited and higher; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Rye firmer; [illegible]. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork firm; [illegible]. Lard steady with a good demand; [illegible]. Bulk meats firmer; [illegible]. Bacon firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet; [illegible]; combination sales of finished goods, 800 brls, on the basis of [illegible].
BUTTER—Heavy; choice Western Reserve, [illegible]; choice Central Ohio, [illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Lower; [illegible].
FLOUR—Quiet; extra, [illegible]; extra family, [illegible]; A No. 1, [illegible]; choice fancy, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat steady; [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 white, [illegible]; do mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2 white, [illegible]; do mixed, [illegible]. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, none; clear rib, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured, [illegible].
WHISKY—Steady; [illegible].
HOGS—Firm at [illegible]; receipts, [illegible].

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2 and high mixed, [illegible]; steamer, [illegible]. Oats steady. Rye nominally unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; prime, [illegible]; old and new mess, [illegible]; clear and extra clear, [illegible]. Beef steady.
BUTTER—Firm for choice grades; others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; corn, [illegible] bu; wheat, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; corn, [illegible] bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu; market higher; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 3, cash, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 4, cash, [illegible]. Corn—Receipts the past week, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu; firm; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; January, [illegible].

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Oats firm; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye inactive; No. 2, [illegible].
HIGHWINES—Unchanged at [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white, cash, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; No. 2 red, [illegible] bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; [illegible]. Corn firm; [illegible]. Oats steady.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Corn quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Dull; middling, [illegible]; low do, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, [illegible]; low do, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Lower and active; middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; middling, [illegible].

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—Market active, but much weaker; opened at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], declined to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]; sales, [illegible].
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates unsettled; closed at [illegible]; refined, [illegible], Philadelphia delivery.
TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—Opened at [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closed, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible]; runs, [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Business continues quiet in all departments; cotton goods quiet, from light supply; prints dull; dress goods and ginghams quiet; woolen goods in very light demand, but steady.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm and unchanged.

LIEUT. FLIPPER'S SENTENCE.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 29.—The military at San Antonio are non-committal in regard to Flipper's sentence. It is rumored that he has been dismissed from the service.

Winchester's Hypophosphites cures consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established 25 years.

THE COUNCIL.

Passage of the Mutual Union Pole Ordinance, Yeas 21, Nays 13.

Vain Struggle by the Minority to Cut Out Some of Its Worst Features.

The Peculiar Arguments Which the Friends of the Scheme Made for It.

The "Staats-Zeitung" Printing Bill Put Through Over the Mayor's Veto.

Ald. Burley Gives Fair Warning to His Money-Spending Colleagues.

The Cost of Filling Up the River—Offering a Reward for a Drawbridge Plan.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair, and all the members present except Wetherell, Hulbert, and Young.

Ald. Burley moved to reconsider the vote which placed on file the petition asking permission to pile hardwood lumber on some lots facing Morgan street, between Randolph and Lake streets.

A WORD FROM HILDRETH.

Ald. Hildreth opposed the motion because a poor man was not allowed to make an addition to his shanty—"add a kitchen and use his present kitchen for a bedroom on account of his growing family."

Ald. Burley said that injustice had been done the petitioner. Lumber was piled on the land now, and it was the wish of a new tenant to have the same privilege.

A motion of Ald. Cullerton to table was lost, and the vote was reconsidered—yeas 19, nays 14—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Meyer (Fifteenth), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, Burley, and Blair—19.

Nays—Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Hirsch, and Barrett—14.

NO MORE SIGNS.

Ald. Hildreth presented the petition of an advertising firm who offered to paint all the bridges between Rush and Van Buren streets once or twice a year if accorded the privilege of putting signs on them. Ald. Peevey was opposed to letting out public property for "monkey shows." The document went to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

The report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the sale of the Archer avenue school lot for $14,101, was taken up and concurred in. [The property is on the corner of Archer avenue and Fuller street, and the price per foot on the former is $80.]

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" VETOED AGAIN.

A communication was received from the Mayor returning without his approval the order directing the Controller to pay the *Staats-Zeitung* $817 for printing. His reason was that the notices, etc., had been published in the paper without authority, and that there was neither propriety nor justice in the claim.

The vote by which the order was passed was reconsidered.

A motion to pass notwithstanding the veto was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 2—Hildreth and Schroeder.

FIVE HUNDRED OIL-LAMPS.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Gas in reference to lamp-posts in the Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards—was taken up. The referred orders called for the erection of between 500 and 600 posts for material other than gas, and the committee recommended that they be sent to the Department of Public Works for a report as to the necessity for the posts.

During the talk that ensued Ald. Burley stated that the Council had passed orders for a large number of needed improvements, but many of them would have to be dropped, as the city would not have next year even the money it had in 1881, and caution was necessary in expenditures.

Ald. Altpeter wanted to know what had become of the $20,000 appropriated this year for oil-lamps.

No one could answer the question.

Ald. Smyth suggested that all the Aldermen hand in orders giving the number of posts needed in their wards, so that the Commissioner could distribute the money fairly among the different sections, and thus prevent injustice to any ward.

A motion to pass the orders was lost; yeas 4—Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, and Nelson—and nays 29.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

A REWARD FOR A DRAWBRIDGE PLAN.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges recommended the passage of an order authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the best plan for a drawbridge across the river, the bridge to be as wide as the street and operated by steam.

Ald. Burley moved to amend by striking out $5,000 and inserting $3,000.

This was agreed to, and the order as amended went through.

The same committee recommended the passage of an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to send in plans and an estimate for a four-track bridge at Jackson street.

The report was placed on file.

A $19,000,000 JOB.

The same committee recommended the placing on file of the order for the filling up of the river between Lake and Harrison streets, and directing the City Engineer to send in an estimate of the cost of cutting a canal sixty-six feet wide from Sixteenth street to the lake.

Ald. Bond said the Department of Public Works had estimated that the cost of filling from Lake street to Thirty-ninth would be $19,000,000 or $20,000,000.

Ald. Lawler said a canal couldn't be cut through the parks, and Sixteenth street was the cheapest and most practicable place to begin one. The Council would have to take hold of the question sometime, as the business-men of the city demanded that something of the kind be done.

The report was recommitted in order to give those who favor the measure a chance to appear before the committee.

THE MUTUAL UNION POLE LINE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, submitted the following report:

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to erect a temporary pole line in the City of Chicago.

SECTION 1. That the Mutual Union Telegraph Company be and is hereby authorized to erect and maintain one temporary line of poles and wires, for telegraphic purposes only, between their offices in the City of Chicago and their offices in other cities, as hereinafter set forth, subject to the following conditions:

First—Said line of poles shall be erected from the southern boundary of the city by way of said company's chief offices in the business centre of the city upon a practicable route, which shall be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, avoiding as far as practicable sides of streets already incumbered with poles.

Second—That the right to maintain said poles and wires may be terminated at any time should the Mayor of the City of Chicago so direct.

Third—The poles erected under this ordinance shall not be less than forty feet in hight, and shall be painted in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may prescribe.

Fourth—The wires of the fire-alarm telegraph of the city may be placed upon or transferred to any of the poles erected under this ordinance whenever the Superintendent of the city telegraph may so direct.

Fifth—For the purpose of reaching branch offices and business houses the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company shall have the privilege of erecting and maintaining single-wire lines, to be attached to housetops or private property, with the consent of the owners thereof; and such wires may cross the streets and alleys and city property for the purpose of reaching and connecting the points to which they are attached, provided that the streets, alleys, and city property so crossed shall be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Sixth—The line of telegraph poles erected and the wires strung under the provisions of this ordinance shall be of a temporary character only, and for the purpose of enabling the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company to do business while it is perfecting a system of underground telegraphy, and due diligence shall be used to perfect and put in operation said system on or before the 1st day of March, 1883; and all the rights and privileges granted under this ordinance shall terminate on the 1st day of March, 1883, and constructions thereunder removed at the expense and cost of said company, its successors or assigns.

Seventh—And further, upon the condition that the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company will, before the permit to erect the said temporary line of poles and string wires as aforesaid is granted, and before the erection of said poles and wires, execute to the City of Chicago a good and sufficient bond, with sureties to be approved by the Mayor of the City of Chicago, in the penal sum of $25,000, conditioned that the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company, its successors or assigns, will well and truly pay or cause to be paid any and all damages which may be caused to said city by said company and pay or cause to be paid all damages, loss, or expense to said city or to any private person or property arising from, growing out of or incident to the erection of said poles and wires, the maintaining of the same, or the removal thereof, and will at all times save and keep harmless the said City of Chicago from all damages, loss, or expense caused by or incident to the erection of said poles and the stringing of said wires, the maintaining of the same, and the removal thereof; and further, that the said company will remove and take down said poles and wires at the time herein designated, or sooner, if so ordered and directed by the Mayor, and will pay or cause to be paid any and all expense, cost, or damage the city may be put to or to sustain in removing or taking down said poles and wires, if said company should fail or neglect to remove the same at the time designated above, or upon the order and direction of the Mayor; and further conditioned that said company will at all times comply with this ordinance and the provisions thereof, and the direction and orders of the Mayor or Commissioner of Public Works in regard to the erection, maintaining, and removal of the same.

The members of the committee signing the report are Watkins, Burke, and Appleton.

THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

submitted the following:

"Your Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom was referred an ordinance to allow the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to erect telegraph poles, string and maintain its wires in and along the streets and alleys in the City of Chicago, beg leave to report that the minority of your committee find that the City Council passed an ordinance April 18, 1881, prohibiting the erection of telegraph poles and the stringing of telegraph wires in and along the streets and alleys within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago; also, that the Council on the 18th of October, 1881, passed an ordinance authorizing the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to lay down and maintain its wires underground, and the company accepted said ordinance and had laid down several miles of underground cable. Therefore, the minority of your committee can see no good and sufficient reason for the repeal of the ordinance passed April 18, 1881. Our principal streets are now nearly all occupied on one or both sides with poles, covered with a net-work of wires, which prevent our firemen from saving the lives and property of our citizens. The people of Chicago have been alive to these dangers for several years, and for this Council to pass an ordinance doubling the danger would be an outrage on our citizens. The statement that underground cables are an experiment is not true. They are in successful operation in the larger cities of this country and in Europe. The same plea that is being used to induce this Council to pass the ordinance allowing the erection of temporary poles may be used as successfully on some future Council to extend the time indefinitely. And, therefore, the minority of your committee recommend that the ordinance of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company be placed on file.

"ARTHUR DIXON."

Ald. Dixon moved to substitute the minority for the majority report.

The motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wetherell, Altpeter, Lawler, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett, Burley, and Blair—13.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), and Murphy—21.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend the seventh condition by striking out the clause requiring the company

TO PAY DAMAGES DONE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

If it were left in, he said, injunction after injunction would be served on the company, and it could not construct the line.

Ald. Burley hoped the clause would not be stricken out, as it made the company liable for damages to private property.

Ald. Cullerton understood the words were inserted after the ordinance left the committee.

Ald. Burley thought the amendment was made at the Mayor's suggestion, and believed it proper.

Ald. Everett hoped the words would be retained, as they protected the rights of the property-owners. That was the very reason why they should not be omitted.

Ald. Cullerton said that with the clause in the ordinance no company would accept it. Every one who was opposed to the admission of the company would favor retaining the words.

Ald. Bond referred to the prohibitory ordinance passed several months ago, and said it ought to be lived up to. The property-owners were opposed to any more wires. If put up, he believed the poles would never be taken down, and those now up would probably remain, as the Western Union would claim vested rights. The wires should be laid underground in a tunnel, which would cost not more than $75,000.

Ald. Wetherell thought

THE PROHIBITORY ORDINANCE WAS IMPRACTICABLE.

still he was in favor of putting the wires under ground, and would not vote for any more pole lines. He was opposed to special legislation. If the right were granted to the Mutual Union, three other waiting companies would demand the same privilege. If the ordinance were passed the wires wouldn't be taken down. His idea was to have all the telegraph lines come in on one route. The telephone wires could not be put under the ground in three years, but they should be gradually.

Ald. Peevey said he would vote for the ordinance because he wanted competition, the service of the Western Union being very bad. The ordinance was a "pretty fair" one, and while it benefited the Mutual Union, it would benefit the public. He couldn't see why any Alderman should refuse to vote for it, since the company agreed to put its wires underground as soon as it could.

Ald. Wickersham said he still believed in underground wires, but if a pole ordinance was to be supported this one should be. He had been consulted by the business men in the First Ward who wanted to do business with this company, and they furnished good reasons for wishing to do so. Jan. 1 the company would be deprived of the use of the Baltimore & Ohio wires, and while he wished to be understood as favoring an underground wire, it could not be completed before next June or later, and he did not feel like depriving his business constituents of the benefits the company's admission would offer till that time. He was as much opposed to pole lines as ever, but the business community wanted the line, and he should vote for it. He thought the company ought to get along with one route till the underground line was ready. He would not vote for more pole lines for other companies. The Alderman moved to amend Sec. 3 by inserting the words:

"AND NO ADVERTISEMENTS SHALL BE PUT ON THESE POLES."

He hoped an ordinance would soon be passed ordering the removal of these advertisements from all other poles in the city. In favoring the pole line, he expected it was temporary, and would have the company carry out the provisions of the ordinance and remove the poles in March, 1883. If the underground telegraph line could be completed in a month he would vote against this ordinance.

Ald. Altpeter would like to prescribe some tonic for the previous speaker. He invited every one to come here to do business, but Chicago was a great commercial city, and her regulations should be closely observed. Special legislation would not do. He would not take one dot from the ordinance so long as it existed. If ordinances were too strict he favored their repeal, but did not think they should be broken, as was often done in the case of the fire ordinance.

Ald. Hildreth said the business interests of the city demanded the passage of the ordinance in order to break up the monopoly of the Western Union, which in asking for twelve more wires had displayed

"THE CHEEK OF A DEVIL OUT OF HELL."

He denounced the opponents of the ordinance, saying that they were "forninst" the progress of Chicago. He charged that the minority of the committee was "backed by Jay Gould," and that Ald. Dixon had asked for the twelve wires for the Western Union.

Ald. Dixon denied the allegation.

Ald. Hildreth—Your honor and mine is at stake. I was present at the committee meeting, and I say you did.

The Alderman offered an amendment to the effect that the company should adopt the underground system March 1, 1883, "if it had been perfected at that date."

Ald. Burley said experience in other cities had proved that wires could be laid underground, but the trouble was it would cost more than stringing them on poles. He knew that what he might say would do no good, but he offered amendments which permitted the company to put up a line to their general offices, but prohibited them from going north and west in order to reach Milwaukee and other cities. They should go back on the line and string the wires outside of the city. This would take only three or four more miles of wire.

Ald. Cullerton opposed Ald. Burley's amendment and favored that of Ald. Hildreth, believing that the company should have the right of way "through" the city, guaranteeing that most all the poles would be set up in alleys and that scarcely any damage would be done to private property.

Ald. Dixon said the clause as to damage to private property was put in by the committee, and not after the ordinance left their hands.

Ald. Cullerton withdrew his amendment.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton the amendment of Ald. Burley was laid on the table.

Ald. Everett moved to

STRIKE OUT SECTIONS 4 AND 5,

the first because it put the wires of the company in the same position as those of the city, and the second because it was too broad.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. Wickersham wanted a division of the question.

The Chair ruled that it was not divisible.

The motion to table was agreed to—yeas 21, nays [illegible]—as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—21.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Wetherell, Altpeter, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—13.

Ald. Phelps thought the arguments made against the ordinance were very flimsy. The business community did not believe they could force the Western Union to take down their wires in 1883. He did not favor discrimination, and thought the Mutual Union should not be compelled to take down their wires till the others did. Ninety-nine out of a hundred business men favored the admission of the new company.

Ald. Everett moved to strike out Sec. 4.

Ald. Cullerton moved the previous question.

Ald. Burley had some amendments he wanted to offer.

Ald. Smyth protested against the partiality of the Chair in recognizing Ald. Cullerton, as having had the floor oftener than any other one.

The previous question was not ordered—yeas 14, nays 20—as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Appleton, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward)—14.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Wetherell, Altpeter, Purcell, Smyth, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Imhof, Meir (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Barrett, Burley, Blair—20.

Ald. Imhof moved to lay Ald. Hildreth's amendment on the table.

The motion was carried to—yeas 22, nays 12—as follows, Hildreth and Meyer (Fifteenth) changing after the list had been called:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Wetherell, Altpeter, Hildreth, Purcell, Smyth, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—22.

Nays—Sanders, Appleton, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Murphy—12.

ALD. BURLEY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT:

SEC. 8. That said company, in consideration of the franchise herein granted, shall pay into the city treasury $25 per year for every year or part of year for each and every pole erected or used by said company.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know, if this amendment were included, would Ald. Burley vote for this ordinance as a whole.

Ald. Burley said he offered his amendments in good faith, desiring to get the least objectionable ordinance possible. He, however, was opposed to it.

Ald. Lawler said a committee of the Council reported the ordinance, and the Mayor approved of it; therefore, all amendments ought to be voted down.

Ald. Burley asked if the Mayor was superior to the Council.

Ald. Lawler said he was in this matter.

Ald. Cullerton said the subject of taxing telegraph-poles was in the hands of the Law Department. He moved the previous question.

Ald. Everett—We don't want it.

Ald. Cullerton—We do.

The motion for the previous question was withdrawn, and Ald. Cullerton moved to lay the amendment of Ald. Burley on the table.

The latter motion, however, was also withdrawn to permit talk.

Ald. Wickersham believed the company ought to pay a tax, and that the time to provide for its collection was when privileges were granted.

Ald. Hildreth wanted to amend Ald. Burley's amendment by adding that "the same sum be put on the poles of the Western Union also."

Ald. Burley thought the Council could do with this company what it could not do with those previously allowed to come into the city.

The motion to lay Ald. Burley's amendment was renewed and carried by yeas 21 to nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—21.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Altpeter, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—13.

Ald. Hildreth moved the previous question, which was ordered—yeas, 23; nays, 11—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—23.

Nays—Dixon, Altpeter, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—11.

A motion to strike out Sec. 4 was lost—yeas 13, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Wetherell, Altpeter, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—13.

Nays—Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—21.

The motion to strike out Sec. 5 was also lost by the same vote.

The amendment of Ald. Wickersham prohibiting the placing of advertising signs on the poles was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

THE ORDINANCE PASSED.

The question then recurred on the motion of Ald. Hildreth to pass the ordinance, and it was passed as amended—yeas 21, nays 13—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Murphy—21.

Nays—Dixon, Wetherell, Altpeter, Smyth, Bond, Dean, Everett, Stauber, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Barrett, Burley, Blair—13.

Ald. Hildreth moved to lay on the table.

Ald. Everett moved to adjourn.

Ald. Hildreth corrected himself, moving to reconsider, and to lay the motion on the table.

The Chair wouldn't recognize him.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

There were cries of "Regular order," and a dozen Aldermen tried to get the floor, and in the midst of the confusion some one again moved to adjourn, and the motion was agreed to.

IRISH LAND COURT.

Reductions of Rent—Bad and Slovenly Drainage.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The Assistant Commissioners in the Southern District, Messrs. Reeves, Q. C., Rice, and O'Keeffe, sat at Newcastle West yesterday, and the Chairman, Mr. Reeves, delivered judgment, reducing rents substantially in almost every instance on the estate at Pallaskenry of Mrs. Anne Caulfield. The rent of James Bourke's holding of [illegible] (Irish) was reduced from [illegible] to £41, the Government valuation being £30. Thomas Walsh, a tenant on the same property, farming forty-nine Irish acres, had his case dismissed, as his holding was not an agricultural one within the meaning of the act. Walsh is a tradesman, residing in the Village of Pallaskenry, and the Chairman said he purchased the lands merely as a commercial transaction. Edmond Madigan, farming about thirteen Irish acres, obtained a rent reduction from [illegible] to £29. Patrick Hanrahan and Timothy Hunt, joint tenants under the Knight of Glynne, farming thirty-six Irish acres, had their rent reduced from £38 to £30; Philip Stackpoole, from £11 to £7; and Thomas and William Dillon, also joint tenants on the Knight of Glynne's estate, from £35 to £25. Patrick Begane, on the same property, was awarded a reduction from £14 5s 6d to £9. On the property of Mrs. G. Monsen, Mary Mullens, farming fourteen acres at a rent of £44, the Poor-law valuation being £19 10s, got a reduction to £27. Stephen Mulcare, with twenty-nine and one-half acres at a rent of £62, the Poor-law valuation being £46, was ordered a reduction to £50; and Michael O'Shaughnessy, farming 14 acres, was awarded a reduction from £30 to £23; the Government valuation in this last was £25. Mullens was allowed her costs, but not the other tenants on this property, as they had taken no steps to come to terms with their landlord before applying to the court. On the estate of Atkinson, a minor, the rent of Jeremiah John Dooley, holding 33 Irish acres, was reduced from £46 3s 10d to £35. A reduction from £42 5s 3d to £25 was also made in the rent of John Dooley, the lands being of poorer quality than those of his brother. Catherine O'Regan had applied to have fair rent fixed. Her holding is at Ballintober, near Newcastle West, and consists of 105 acres, at a yearly rent of £127, the Government valuation being £98. The Commissioners fixed the judicial rent at £88, and ordered the erection of two laborers' cottages on the farm, and that they be provided with half a statute acre of land each, at a weekly rent of 1s 6d. The Chairman commented on the imperfect drainage on Irish farms generally, and said with an improvement in this respect the whole appearance of the country might be changed. The Sub-Commissioners will sit in Killaloe on Monday.

The Little Giant's Objections.

Senator Douglas, in objecting to a clause in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, said to Sir Henry Bulwer: "To test your principle, I would propose a very slight amendment. Let the article read: 'Neither Great Britain nor the United States will ever colonize any part of Central America or Asia.'" The British Minister exclaimed, in surprise, "But you have no colonies in Asia." "True," said Douglas, "neither have you any colonies in Central America." "But," rejoined Sir Henry, "you can never establish your Government there, in Asia." "No," replied the American Senator, "neither do we intend that you shall plant your Government here, in Central America."

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Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Sterling & Mo. City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave [illegible]. Daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton. Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices: [illegible] Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex, via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot. [illegible] Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ¶Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad. Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. Saturdays leave at [illegible].

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Saturdays leave at [illegible]. †Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio. Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Sundays excepted. All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change. [illegible]

Kankakee Line. Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Cincinnati and Columbus Air-Line). Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices, at Depot, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. (Danville Route.) Depot, Dearborn-st., near Polk. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Depot corner of Franklin and Harrison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

ILLEGAL CORPORATIONS

How They Are Organized Under the Loose Laws of Illinois.

Charters Granted to Numerous So-Called "Marriage Benefit Associations."

These Concerns in Reality Do a Species of Life-Insurance Business,

And in This Way Are Amenable to Prosecution and Heavy Penalties.

Steps to Be Taken to Enforce the Law Against This Class of Offenders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—It seems to be generally admitted that public policy urgently demands some radical changes in the existing laws regulating the organization of corporations in Illinois. But just what changes should be made is the problem that has puzzled the legislators, while it has been evident that the laws on this subject are so loose in their provisions as to be easily taken advantage of by all sorts of swindlers. The present statute concerning corporations simply provides "That corporations may be formed in the manner provided by this act,

FOR ANY LAWFUL PURPOSE,

except banking, insurance, real-estate brokerage, the operation of railroads, and the business of loaning money." Under the liberal latitude allowed by the phrase "for any lawful purpose" almost any sort of an enterprise or swindle can secure from the State a charter, by simply making application, paying a few dollars, and complying with the requirements of the act as to the method of organizing, provided the corporators are careful to state the object of the corporation in such vague and general terms as to indicate that it is organized for a lawful purpose." Advantage has been taken of this defect in the law by the infamous quacks known as "specialists," who have organized "medical institutes" and similar concerns for the purpose of "healing the sick," and have made use of the fact that the concerns were "chartered by the State of Illinois" to help them to secure victims.

SO-CALLED MARRIAGE BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

Within the past few months this loose law has been taken advantage of by another class of enterprises, the so-called marriage benefit associations. Through the courtesy of Mr. Fred Reed, the Corporation Clerk in the Secretary of State's office, THE TRIBUNE correspondent was able to secure the following list of marriage associations formed in this State:

Marriage Benefit Association of America, Mt. Vernon; capital stock, $1,000,000; corporators, Charles F. W. Neely, Lewis C. Thompson, George H. Varnell. License to organize issued Aug. 29, 1881, the first of the kind. The final papers have not been returned, and the organization has not been perfected.

The Illinois Marriage Association, Maroa; corporators, Thomas N. Leavitt, John S. Sargent, Emanuel Friedman, George W. Russell, Mayer Friedman. Certificate of organization issued Sept. 2, 1881.

The Northwestern Marriage Benefit Association of Rock Island; capital stock, $1,500; corporators, Charles M. Pierce, Union City, Ind., and J. A. McClure and J. W. McCabe, of Rock Island. Application filed Sept. 14, 1881. Organization completed and certificate issued Oct. 5. This is the only one organized for pecuniary profit.

The Springfield Marriage Association, Springfield; corporators, William O. Maxwell, William S. Ramsey, Henry H. Rogers. Certificate of organization issued Oct. 15, 1881.

The Marriage Aid & Benefit Society of the South and West, East St. Louis; corporators, William C. Jones, Parrish V. Hutchinson, Henry N. Samstag. Certificate of organization issued Nov. 23, 1881. The corporators in this case do not state their places of residence, but, inasmuch as their signatures are acknowledged in St. Louis, they are doubtless residents of that city, who, like many before them, have taken advantage of the laxity of the Illinois law to organize corporations they could not well incorporate in Missouri. This accounts for the large number of corporations ostensibly located at East St. Louis.

The Danville Mutual Benefit & Marriage Association, Danville; corporators, James G. Hull, Joseph G. English, Joseph H. Woodmansee, Martin Haine, John G. Holden. Certificate issued Nov. 15, 1881. This association has been more fortunate than any of the others, because some of the best citizens of Danville have been induced by some means to allow their names to be used as corporators.

WHEN THE FIRST APPLICATION WAS MADE

for the incorporation of one of these associations, Secretary-of-State Dement consulted with the Attorney-General, and decided that he would be obliged to issue the license, as the object stated met the requirements of the law, even though the fact might be that the concern was an insurance company, and that its organization as such would not be permitted by the Auditor. The Secretary of State took the position that under the Constitution and the law he was purely a ministerial officer, and that he could not refuse to incorporate any company, no matter what its real purpose, when the application conformed to the requirements of the law, and the object of the corporation, as stated in the papers, was for a "lawful purpose." Shortly afterward a different question was raised by an application for the incorporation of the Marriage Association at Maroa. The papers in this case stated the real purpose of the association, showing upon their face that it was

AN ENDOWMENT INSURANCE SCHEME.

This application was refused by Secretary Dement, although Judge Nelson, of Decatur, made a long legal argument to convince the Secretary that he had no authority or discretion to refuse the license. Failing in this, the original papers were withdrawn and another application filed by the same parties for the same purpose, in which they simply stated that the object of the association was "to promote marriage." As that is certainly a "lawful purpose," the Secretary had no discretion in the matter, and granted the license, but with the distinct understanding with the parties that the Auditor, as soon as he learned of their incorporation, would be apt to prosecute them for violating the Insurance law, and that they must take that risk if they undertook to do business.

AUDITOR SWIGERT

was interviewed today by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, to ascertain his views concerning these marriage associations, and promptly stated that he regarded them as insurance companies, because they agree to pay a certain amount on the happening of a certain contingency, in consideration of certain prior agreements and sums paid. This view, he stated, was also held by a number of the Judges of Pennsylvania, where such concerns are incorporated by the courts, the Judges of several counties having refused to grant charters to marriage associations on the ground that they were contrary to public policy. In Indiana the courts have taken the same position, and the Auditor of Iowa has recently given public notice that he considered these associations insurance companies, and would prosecute all such concerns that attempted to do business in Iowa for violating the Insurance law of the State.

Auditor Swigert further stated that he had received letters of inquiry from the managers of some of these associations organized in other States, asking if they would be permitted to do business in Illinois, and had replied that they would not. None of them offered to make the deposit required of regular insurance companies admitted to this State. This, of course, was out of the question in the case of these schemes, and without it they could not be authorized to transact business in Illinois.

None of the associations organized in this State have consulted the Auditor, and their existence has not been brought officially to his notice; but Mr. Swigert has been quietly investigating and considering this matter, and stated that he proposed to commence proceedings against them to test their right to exist and transact business. As to just when or how this could be done, the Auditor did not care to state for publication, but gave the correspondent to understand that he was about ready to act.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'CARTNEY

was also interviewed, and was found to be ready to state his views concerning these associations. Mr. McCartney said that he had no doubt but that they were insurance companies, based squarely on the endowment plan of life-insurance companies. This has been his opinion from the first, and he had so advised the Auditor. Under the law it was his duty to prosecute corporations or persons violating the Insurance law when requested to do so by the Auditor, whose duty it was to investigate the matter, and then, if he considered it necessary or proper, to request the Attorney-General to institute proceedings. This could be done in two ways. The statute provides a penalty against doing business as a life-insurance company without complying with the law, and makes any person acting as an agent liable to a penalty not exceeding [illegible], or the company itself can be proceeded against by quo warranto, and the court may dissolve the corporation and forfeit its charter, or it may fix a penalty not exceeding [illegible]. Mr. McCartney said that the latter mode of procedure would probably be adopted, as it would bring more directly before the court the question of the right of these associations to transact business. They would doubtless present their charters as authority, and this would bring up the main question as to whether or not they were insurance companies.

THE QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

From the facts stated in these interviews it is evident that the courts will soon be given an opportunity to pass upon the legality of these marriage associations, and until the question is decided it is not probable that they will find many victims. It is only within a few months that any attempt to operate them has been made in this State, and so far as known their operations have been on a very limited scale.

Several remedies for the defects in the Corporation laws of the State already mentioned have been suggested. One is that the fee for a charter for a corporation for pecuniary profit shall be increased to $100. If it is worth anything it is worth that much, and a high fee would cut off many purely speculative corporations. Another desirable change would be to require reports at least annually from all the corporations organized in this State, under penalty of forfeiture of their charters. Of the 10,000 companies that have been organized in this State, there is no means of knowing how many are in existence, except on paper, or what they are doing. The Secretary of State should also be vested with discretionary powers in regard to granting these charters, in order to prevent abuses in this respect.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not an Evidence of Insanity.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—An effort is being made by Guiteau's counsel to prove his insanity by showing that he once wrote a letter in which he declared that he was a partner in the firm of Jesus Christ & Co. This, it seems to me, is not an evidence of insanity, or else some very shrewd business-men are much in error. I myself heard the Hon. J. V. Farwell tell the clerks of the city in a most excellent lecture delivered before them in Farwell Hall not long since: "My dear young friends, take the Savior into partnership with you! Become a member of the great firm of Jesus Christ & Co. Do business on His capital, and you will never fail." If Guiteau is to escape on a plea of insanity sustained by such evidence as this there are more people insane than the world has any idea of.

HENRY L. AYER.

A Wife's Mistake.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The anecdote given in this morning's TRIBUNE of Lady Beaconsfield kissing Lord Rowton in mistake for her husband recalls a story of a little girl-wife, very beautiful and very childish, a complete Dora, who boarded with her husband in a hotel in a country town of Pennsylvania. The husband had a love for strong drink, and one night staid out late. The little wife waited up; 12 o'clock came, every light in the house was out; the clock struck 1, and he came not; then it was 2—she heard a footstep on the pavement turn to the door, and, gliding down the dark stairs into the dark hall, caught him in her arms and exclaimed, "Oh, Lewis!"

Strange hands put her gently away, and a strange voice said: "I am sorry, madam, but I am not your Lewis."

He was one of a traveling theatrical troupe, and next morning hunted out Lewis and told him of it—told him that a man with so trusting and tender a wife ought to be home nights.

The little Dora is long since dead, and few men enjoy more of the respect of their contemporaries than does Lewis.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Tidal Theory of the Drift Period.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 28.—In your paper of the 27th inst. you editorially state, and apparently approve, the tidal theory of the drift period in geology, as set forth in a lecture by Dr. Ball. You say that he "incidentally offered the first plausible and sufficient explanation of the phenomena of the drift period" which you had ever seen. Dr. Ball's theory, in brief, is that at an early period in the history of the earth its greater contiguity to the moon than that of the present resulted in great ocean tides, and that the crushing and transporting agency of the great tidal waves was the chief agent in producing and distributing the drift.

It appears to me that this theory is inconsistent with well-known geological facts, some of which I venture to state:

The drift periods (for there were many) were all of comparatively recent date, and subsequent to all the great "periods" which mark the long history of geological changes. According to Dr. Ball, the great tides occurred in the earth's early days, when the earth and the moon were only some forty thousand miles apart; why, then, do we find no evidences of drift until the close of the tertiary period? The old Silurian limestones are known to cover millions of square miles. They lie at the bottom, or nearly at the bottom, of all fossiliferous formations; and must have been formed thousands of ages before the well-known drift alluded to by Dr. Ball. But the Silurian system of rocks—all formed in the sea—tell a story of calm and tideless waters over vast areas, with no indications of drift agency anywhere. Not until we trace the geological record up to the Old Red Sandstone is there any indication of the grinding and transporting agency concerned in the true drift period. There are indications of tides in those old rocks, but not of tides 1,000 feet high. They have left a history showing that ancient tides were very much like modern ones; and the farther back in the earth's history we go the less is the indication of great surface disturbance. I submit that this is exactly the opposite of that which should appear under Dr. Ball's theory.

E. R. R.

Col. Rend Gives Notice that He Will Rend His Assailants in Next Sunday's "Tribune."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—In today's issue of several of the papers of our city I find I am made the object of a vicious attack, where the weapons used are those of malice, falsehood, and blackguardism. It is quite evident that I have trod on the sore and sensitive corns of certain individuals who have raised their howl of pain in those incoherent utterances that today reached the public ear. While I pity the pain that I have caused, I cannot but laugh at this amusing exhibition of impotent rage. Although feelings of charity prompt me to spread the healing balm of conciliation and sorrow over the ugly wound presented to the public gaze, and which I inflicted, still in the interest of truth and justice I must, however, perform the duty of repelling the infamous slanders of these wild, enraged men, of exposing their savage intolerance, and of proving the falsity and pointing out the dangers of a certain Communistic idea influencing the actions and motives of these assailants. My habits, tastes, and associations forbid that I shall lower myself to the employment of such disgraceful methods and language as those that are now used against me. I have decided to answer the letters and resolutions so violently and so viciously hurled at me, but will do so coolly, deliberately, and at my leisure. I shall postpone my full reply until next Sunday, especially as I have reason to believe that several obscure Irishmen, seeking cheap notoriety and aspiring to become patriots by assailing me, have several letters now ready for publication. It is needless to say that the business standing which I have occupied for several years and my character and reputation are too well known in this community to be injured one jot or tittle by the assaults and calumnies of these falsifiers and slanderers. I will now say, once for all, that I intend to pay no attention to any further language of ruffianism that may be hereafter used in the epistles, patriotic effusions, long and thundering resolutions, or high-sounding speeches that may be written or made for my special benefit and amusement. I feel it my bounden duty, however, to again express some additional ideas on the no-rent villainy.

W. P. REND.

A Conspiracy to Rob a Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—It is generally conceded that Gen. Sweet saved Chicago from the horrors of the conspiracy by which the Rebel prisoners of Camp Douglas and the Knights of the Golden Circle were to destroy it and attack the Union from this point. It must be admitted that in thus saving Chicago he did much to save the Union, and that his death was hastened by his labors in the cause of the Union. The only recognition or reward he ever received for his eminent services was the Pension Agency in this city, which would have been a heap of ruins but for those services, and his death occurred so soon that he had no time to make provision for his family. The Government, with a justice which is one of the offsetting virtues of the Grant Administrations, gave his place to his daughter, who has proved a most competent and efficient officer, and now it seems that this third-term Grant Administration, of which Guiteau is the crank, Arthur the handle, and Conkling organist, proposes to dispossess Miss Sweet of what is in reality an inherited compensation for services not otherwise rewarded. To my mind it appears that if Gen. Sweet had bought and paid for a block of houses the Administration might as well take it away from his heirs as to deprive his daughter of his office.

I say this without advocating hereditary office-holding, but on a principle of common justice, the principle that a man should provide for his family, that to it is due any balance due him at his death. This Government was in debt to Gen. Sweet when he died, and by giving his office to his daughter did a simple act of justice to her and itself, since she served it faithfully and well.

As a civil-service reformer I would give the offices to those who earn them by good hard work and who are able and willing to fill them with honor to themselves and the Government. The Administration which rewards its enemies and treats its friends deserves to die; but this is not of itself a third-term Administration.

The people repudiated third-termism and elected a Republican anti-Stalwart President, and it is the people who ought to rule. The Administration elected by the people did not propose to disturb Miss Sweet, and it is by the grace of Guiteau that some Stalwart is to take her living, the reward of her father's patriotic labor and of her own faithful service.

If the three Congressmen from Cook County and Mr. Nixon join in this disgraceful robbery they should each one be taken out into the middle of Lake Michigan and there set adrift in a dug-out with bread and pemmican and a good stout paddle that he might take lessons in the manly sport of paddling his own canoe.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Mr. Edwards and the Standard Silver Dollar.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Permit me to call the attention of good citizens to the following editorial article in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of Dec. 21, on the fourth page:

> The best illustration of the folly of going on coining silver short-weight dollars, which few people want and which all suspect, and return to the treasury soon after they get into circulation, is Nast's cartoon in the last *Harper's Weekly*. The picture represents Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint, "an original clipped-dollar man," prone on his back and overwhelmed with silver dollars which are pouring out of the mint in vast volumes. Each dollar has a large segment sliced off, which, if it could be replaced, it is to be supposed, would make the intrinsic value of the silver dollar equal to that of the gold dollar.

Every person who is well-informed regarding the silver coinage of the United States knows that this caricature by Nast is a picture of lies. Mr. Edwards, the editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, is a man of good scholarly attainments; and, if he is as well-informed as he should be on this subject before publishing an editorial on it, then he knows that he is commending the nasty lies of Nast. But not satisfied with trying to induce his readers to believe that the lies of Nast are truths, this editor of a religious paper competes with him in the fabrication of falsehoods; and, to the great detriment of good morals, he not only equals but far surpasses him, causing Christianity to veil her face in very shame.

In the first sentence of Mr. Edwards' editorial is this phrase of eleven words: "Silver short-weight dollars, which few people want, and which all suspect."

The silver dollar is not short-weight. The records of the Mint show it to be full weight. It has not varied in weight from that established in the early years of our Government.

The statement, "few people want" it, is false. Did not the people compel its restoration when they discovered that the combined intrigues of a few European and American rogues (among them "honest" John Sherman) had effected the demonetization of our standard silver dollar? And now, when President Arthur recommends that the coinage be stopped, his party friends in Congress do not favor his views, because they know the people want the standard silver dollar, and that if they suspend its coinage they themselves will be *suspended—at the polls!*

The last three words of this phrase—namely: "which all suspect," are also false. No one *suspects* the standard silver dollar. Not even Mr. Edwards suspects it himself. He knows it to be of the weight and value it professes to be. He knows that if he offers it in payment for his Christmas turkey he will not be asked to replace it with a gold dollar. He knows that if he purchases a bill of family groceries, or a stove, an overcoat, or any other article, the seller will be pleased to receive his silver dollars, and will not have the impudence to ask him for gold ones. He knows that he would rejoice to see the standard silver dollar come every day by thousands into the treasury of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* for old and new subscriptions. What! Mr. Edwards suspect the silver dollar? No! Mr. Edwards cannot suspect it! No one suspects it!

Well, then, here in a phrase of eleven words we find three distinct falsehoods. What editor can equal this for *concentrated* lying? There is not one on the theological press certainly. And I doubt whether the secular press can produce a writer that can state as much falsehood in so few words.

I mourn over such evil things in religious papers; and more particularly when they appear in Methodist publications. I became a member of the Methodist Church over forty years ago; my father was a Methodist ministry; his house was a home for preachers, Presiding Elders, and Bishops of this denomination; among them were Akers, Cartright, Bascom, and Soule; and I feel that a great wrong is done to this Church, and to all religious society, when such false statements are made in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

When certain Jews professed that they were the children of Abraham, and that God was their father, our Savior said to them: "If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham." And: "If God were your father, ye would love Me."

Then He added: "Ye are of your father, the Devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do; he was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth; because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar and the father of it."

Now, if this professedly-Christian editor had lived in those early years of the Christian era he would have rivaled his "father," and doubtless would have been the "champion liar" of that age; and had he appeared on a certain occasion before the apostles, he would have fallen down and have "given up the ghost," and the young men would have arisen and "wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him," as they did Ananias and Sapphira.

TRULY.

Special Pleading in Behalf of an Unnecessary Office.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—I would like to call your attention to your recent article censuring the creation of a Surveyor in the Chicago Custom-House. You think the office unnecessary, and observe that custom-houses like Baltimore and New Orleans are filled with "barnacles and useless sinecures."

The fact is, a great improvement has been made in the custom service throughout the United States during the last four years. Let me illustrate by the ports of Baltimore and New Orleans. The Register of the Treasury for 1875 shows that the Baltimore Custom-House had 305 employés. This year it has 218, or 87 men less than in 1875. Does this look like the Treasury Department had spared Baltimore when pruning the service and dropping useless men? [Still more useless men should be dropped, the number of sinecures should be decreased.—ED.] New Orleans employed in the custom-house in 1875 265 men, and this year has 178, or 87 men less than in 1875. [Another 80 should come off.—ED.]

The Chicago Custom-House employed in 1875 for the collection of $1,600,000 sixty-three men, and in the year 1881 it employs sixty-eight men to collect about $3,000,000. [That shows that more men were really not needed.] It will be seen that there have been large reductions amounting to nearly one-third the employés at Baltimore and New Orleans during five years only. Now Chicago has an increase of just five men in five years, and yet collects nearly twice as much money as it did in 1875. [This shows the amount of loafing still going on in those two custom-houses. Reform is necessary.] The principal commercial paper in Chicago protests against an increase of a half dozen clerks and the same number of Inspectors to do twice as much work as was done in 1875. [Unless their services are urgently needed why should the Government be subjected to the expense?—ED.] The assertion that the office of Surveyor of Customs is not needed at a leading port is contradicted by the experience and practice of all the leading ports in the country. It is pronounced necessary by the department [politicians!] to have a Surveyor and Deputy-Surveyor at Baltimore and New Orleans, but to transact an equal amount of customs business at Chicago a Chief of Inspectors at $1,600 per year will answer. [Let a clerk be detailed for the business.] THE TRIBUNE argues in favor of keeping up the prairie practice found at Chicago, and of repealing the laws creating Surveyors. [THE TRIBUNE is opposed to creating an officer independent of the Collector of the Port. The Supervisor should be under the control of the Collector and responsible to him. Let a Collector's clerk be called a Surveyor if you please, with a suitable salary, but keep him under the orders and directions of the Collector just the same as his other clerks. It would be better for the Baltimore and New Orleans offices if this were done.—ED.] It is assumed that the work is just as well done by a handful of Inspectors in charge of an officer named by the Collector, at a low salary, without authority, dignity, or respect, as if a Surveyor's office was in operation. Now it is not true that a poor organization is better than a good one in customs business, any more than in anything else. [An independent Surveyor would not improve customs work.] Customs work, so far as the discharging, weighing, and gaging of foreign goods are concerned, is done a great deal better at the Eastern ports than at Chicago. [This is doubtful.—ED.] The fact is that the work at Chicago is done better each year as a closer approach is made to the system in force at every other first-class port in the country.

THE TRIBUNE should not underrate the quality of the work to be done at Chicago. There are more dry-goods importers here than at Baltimore or New Orleans. [These cities are notoriously overmanned to find places for bummers.] The fact that the goods come in bonded cars—10,000 of them each year—is exactly the reason why the Customs Inspector's force should be well organized and handled in strict accordance with the regulations.

The allegation that steamships from foreign ports make smuggling likely, and a Surveyor necessary in the East but not needed at Chicago, will hardly bear examination. Scores of steam vessels loaded with foreign goods are unloaded every season at our wharves. [Such as lumber, fish, oatmeal—these are well watched now.] The danger of smuggling by Canadian craft is as great as it can be by the arrival of a vessel from Liverpool. [Canada with her high tariff produces precious little to smuggle.] If it is such a necessary thing on the seaboard to have a Surveyor for the prevention of smuggling, why isn't it just as necessary here? [It is not one-tenth as necessary as on the seaboard, and a Surveyor independent of the Collector should not be tolerated there or here.] A great many Surveyors, it is said, devolve their duties upon their deputies. [They all do. This is a part of the tax-eating system.] This argument proves too much. [illegible] be as good reason for abolishing the Collectorship of Customs and Appraisers of most ports, if this objection is good for anything. [Oh no! A Collector is necessary to collect duties; a Surveyor is not.—ED.] Now, the fact is, the Deputy is a useful but poorly-paid officer, to be found in every well-regulated customs office in the country. The country never thinks of abolishing leading official positions so as to save salary, and would be foolish to do so, on account of the work being done by some Deputy.

The truth is, unless customs legislation since 1789 is entirely and radically changed, the most proper and sensible thing for Congress to do is to enact a law giving a Surveyor to Chicago, as it has an equal volume of customs business with Baltimore and New Orleans. [This is merely a tax-eater argument. Better abolish the Surveyors at those ports.] The customs regulations recognize such an officer on every page. [A Deputy under control of the Collector answers all purposes, except making offices for politicians.] The pitiful excuse that a Surveyor's salary would be oppressive and extravagant is hardly worth noticing. [A Surveyor and a whole bureau of Deputies, clerks, bookkeepers, janitors, and waiters would undoubtedly be a nice thing for the office-seeking class, who care nothing for expenses. They love a "liberal" Government.] This port now collects about $3,000,000 each year, and in five years will collect $5,000,000 duties per annum. The country can afford to pay for the proper collection of such duties. [It always does.] Today it costs about three times as much to collect duties at Baltimore and New Orleans as at Chicago. [This is the old tax-eater argument. Because they are free with the taxpayers' money, why should not we?] If a proper organization is allowed Chicago, the increase of expense will make the cost of collection one-half as much here as at those ports. This surely cannot be a very alarming state of affairs. [Then the next year double the expense to be equal to them. Why not? This is the idea —more, more.] Either abolish the office of Surveyor at the Eastern ports, and cease to have any order or discipline [?] among the Customs Inspectors there as well as here, or allow the merchants of Chicago the privilege of importing at a custom-house as well organized and officered as any in the country. The time is coming when the press and people of Chicago will stop apologizing for presuming to import goods themselves from Europe. Also they will demand of Congress that laws shall be made giving ports doing the same amount of customs business the same staff of officers and organization generally.

There is no reason why Chicago should always be met at the threshold of Congress with objections to legislation which will put it on an equality with the older ports.

H.

[We suspected this was where "H." would come out: Multiply offices, increase clerkships, pile up expense, run the Chicago Custom-House on a "big" scale, equal Baltimore and New Orleans in costliness. The Government is rich—who the d—l cares for expenses!]

THE DREAD DISEASE.

An Original Request from Marshalltown, Ia., Asking for Scabs "C. O. D."—The Rush to Be Vaccinated—Deaths and New Cases—Correspondence.

There is nothing like intelligence in the treatment of small-pox. They have a doctor at Marshalltown, Ia., whose name is Winship, and who wants a new crop of scabs. Yesterday Dr. De Wolf received the following letter from him:

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 28.—*Oscar C. De Wolf, Commissioner of Health*—DEAR SIR: The small-pox has broken out in this city, and we find it impossible to obtain reliable vaccine virus; and, in behalf of the city request of you that you send us a small-pox scab that is from as healthy subject as possible, so that we may inoculate a heifer and get virus which is fresh and reliable. Acquaint me with the cost, or send C. O. D. to my address.

P. D. WINSHIP.

Dr. De Wolf sent no scab, because he does not believe in that kind of vaccination. The idea of sending a scab "C. O. D.," however, is decidedly clever as well as entirely original, while to get it from a healthy small-pox subject is one of the impossibilities.

Mr. Guthrie, of the ice firm of O. & W. Guthrie, called upon Dr. De Wolf yesterday. The firm has some 300 men at Summit, waiting to gather in the ice crop, if it ever comes. He wanted to know what he could do in case small-pox appeared among his men, and whether any such could be removed to the Chicago pest-house. Dr. De Wolf said that the firm would have to care for any cases which might appear among the men. Mr. Guthrie said he would insist upon vaccination among his men at once.

The Health Department was provided with an additional horse yesterday, so that now there will be two ambulances used to remove small-pox cases from houses where they occur throughout the city.

THE VACCINATING RUSH

continues unabated at the Health Office, the crowd there being as large as usual all day long. The health officers continue to vaccinate all persons who call at the office in the City-Hall. Commencing tonight, and every evening hereafter, the Health Office will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock. Dr. De Wolf, with two assistants, will be present to vaccinate all persons presenting themselves. The invitation is extended to all to come and avail themselves of the opportunity to fortify themselves against the dread disease.

Another case of small-pox was reported from the County Hospital yesterday, which was promptly removed to the pest-house. New cases were also reported from No. 304 Thirty-first street, southeast corner of West Harrison street and Oakley avenue, No. 558 Morgan street, No. 27 Mohawk street, and No. 3648 Dearborn street.

Deaths were reported from No. 178 Mohawk, No. 229 Brown, and No. 113 Johnson streets. A death was reported from the pest-house of a case taken from No. 180 Sherman street.

DISINFECT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—I notice a recent article in your paper by "Citizen" in regard to sanitary measures to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, which I deem as worthy of special attention from the public, particularly from proprietors and managers of stores, hotels, and the like. He recommends the use of thymol to vaporize bath-rooms and water-closets. There is no question as to the merits of thymol. I noticed in the papers of Nov. 14 an article from J. H. Rauch, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health, in which he suggests and recommends the use of thymol, and also a solution of sulphate of zinc, salt, and water to disinfect clothing from the sick-room, etc. Now, as sulphate or chloride of zinc is considered one of the best disinfectants known (free from any odor), I would suggest that such solution be used every day in all our water-closets, bath-rooms, etc., in connection with thymol vapor. The expense is trifling, and would, I believe, add largely to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; for, as "Citizen" says, our sewers are impregnated with contagious and infectious diseases, which are carried into our houses by the action of sewer-gas through the soil-pipes and water-traps. This solution would impregnate the water in the traps and prevent the entrance of disease germs as well as unpleasant odors. It could be used in out-door closets beneficially as a disinfectant. I believe it the duty of the press and all well-disposed citizens to agitate this sanitary subject, and discuss it until our people are made aware of their danger; and those that are not willing to conform to just sanitary measures should be made to. Yours respectfully,

OLD RESIDENT.

THEY MUST EAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Noticing an article in this morning's TRIBUNE, stating that people residing in the vicinity of the Delevan House, on North Clark street, had been complaining of persons going in and out of the house, I wish to reply through the columns of your paper that they have no cause whatever for any such complaint, as "people" do not go out and in. There is only one person (doctors excepted) who goes out at all, and he keeps himself in a distinct part of the house, away from the patients, and only goes out when it is absolutely necessary, either for medicine or provisions, which they cannot dispense with. If the people complaining can live on Dr. Tanner's diet for three weeks or a month, perhaps they might suggest that the folks shut up in the Delavan House do the same. Yours truly,

E. S. BECKER.

Mr. R. B. Hayes Pleading Poverty.

New York Sun.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—The facts about Mr. Covert's unsuccessful appeal to Mr. R. B. Hayes for a subscription to the Garfield Fund are as follows:

The object of the Garfield Memorial Association is to erect a bronze monument, to cost $200,000, over the spot where the late President's remains rested in state. A number of citizens of Cleveland headed the subscription-list with $1,000 apiece. From the towns and villages of Northwestern Ohio the response was liberal. The committee were so encouraged that they decided to ask Mr. R. B. Hayes, of Fremont, to become one of the thousand-dollar subscribers. The fact that Mr. Hayes had indefinitely postponed his subscription to another Garfield fund—that for the widow and children—did not deter them from the attempt.

The member of the committee selected to go to Mr. Hayes and make the appeal in person was the Hon. J. C. Covert, ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, and long of the Cleveland *Leader's* editorial staff.

Mr. Covert's application was denied by Mr. Hayes, half-peremptorily, half-apologetically, poverty being the excuse offered for the refusal.

"To illustrate how I have been misrepresented in this matter of wealth," said Mr. Hayes, "you need only recall the reports of my farming transactions in the Red River country. It is said that I have just realized largely on the sale of wheat. I will tell you that I am just $2.50 out of pocket on that wheat transaction. My tenant out there shipped me two barrels of flour, which, after paying the cost of transportation, left me just that amount worse than nothing."

Mr. Hayes went on to say that his savings out of the salary drawn by him as President of the United States had been greatly exaggerated; that his bank dividends had not come up to expectations; and that, under all the circumstances, he found himself unable to contribute anything to the fund for a monument to Garfield. His desire to do so was very great, but prudence forbade.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either.—*Boston Sunday Budget.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Four New Buildings and Four New School Sites.

The Estimates for the Coming Year Foot Up $1,174,280.

The Board of Education met in regular session last evening, President Delany in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Stensland and Kraus.

A request from residents of the Sheridan School district that the study of German should be introduced in that school was referred to the Committee on German.

A communication from the lessees of the west 84 feet of Lot 9, Block 36, just west of Canal street, praying for a reduction of rent, was referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that they had rented two rooms in the Throop School district for branch schools. The report was approved.

FOUR MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS WANTED.

The same committee asked for authority to advertise for plans and specifications for school-buildings to be erected in 1882, as follows: An eighteen-room building, Wabash avenue and Twenty-sixth street; a fifteen-room building, Wells and Wendel streets; a twelve-room building, West Twentieth and Johnson streets; and a twelve-room building at Lawndale, the two upper floors of the latter to be left unfinished at present.

Inspector Hoyne thought it was scarcely the thing to sink $30,000 in a building at Lawndale at this time.

Inspector Keith said the city had spent a good deal of money on Lawndale already, with little return.

Inspector Curran said that suburb was growing rapidly. He thought it would be economy to build as proposed.

Inspector Brenan thought the eighteen-room building was beyond the needs of Wabash avenue. They had better go over to the Fifth and Sixth Wards, where such buildings were needed.

Inspector Keith said the Fourth Ward needed additional school accommodation. The Moseley School was overrun, and a basement, entirely unfit for the purpose, was being used for a school-room.

Inspector Brenan moved to adopt the report of the committee, except as to the Wabash avenue building.

Inspector Bridge thought the whole subject might well be laid over until the next meeting that more light could be obtained. Being informed by the President that the four sites named were the only ones owned by the School Board not built upon he withdrew his objections.

Inspector Brenan said the Wabash avenue lot was originally purchased for a high school, and a primary was not needed there half as much as in the poorer wards.

Inspector Dunne thought the proposed Lawndale building entirely too large for either the present or prospective needs of that suburb. A building that would accommodate 300 to 400 children would be amply sufficient.

Inspector Bridge moved that the whole subject lay over until the next meeting.

Inspector Maass wanted it to lay over for a month.

Inspector Keith was opposed to all delay. The board had the real estate and ought to improve it.

The motion to lay over was carried by a vote of 7 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Hoyne, Brenan, Stiles, Dunne, Maass, Niehoff, and Bridge—7.

Nays—Keith, Curran, Burroughs, Healy, Floto, and De Lany—6.

The same committee reported that it had been found that the Oak and Jackson street school lots had been sold for taxes, and that there was reason to believe the title to other lots was clouded in like manner. They wanted the attorney of the board to examine into the matter and report. The report was approved.

The same committee asked for authority to

ADVERTISE FOR SCHOOL SITES,

each 200x125 feet or thereabout, in the vicinity of the Throop School; near Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue; near Monroe and Leavitt streets; and near State and Pearson streets. The authority asked for was granted.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

as reported by the different committees, were presented and laid over for publication. The chief items were as follows:

General repairs	$ 28,850
Permanent improvements	16,450
Heating apparatus	27,500
Rent of sites and buildings	11,217
Taxes and special assessments	3,888
New sites and buildings	295,000
Incidental expenses of erection	78,000
Apparatus and furniture	32,850
Engineers and janitors	60,000
Fuel	45,000
School supplies	7,075
Printing and publishing	5,500
Evening schools	13,000
Teachers and employés, $781,000; less $300,000 estimated revenue from School Fund and State dividend	481,000
Total	$1,174,280

Mr. F. McKay, of Sheridan, Ill., was elected Principal of the West Jackson Street School.

The board then proceeded to the election of an architect. Four ballots were taken without result.

Inspector Niehoff then moved to suspend the rules and strike out from them the requirement that the architect should give his whole time to the service of the board. The motion did not prevail. Another ballot was taken, and then Inspector Brenan moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be instructed to request competent architects to furnish plans for such buildings as might be required.

Inspector Floto moved as an amendment that the committee retain the services of Mr. Bauer until the board should succeed in electing an architect.

Without taking a vote on any of these propositions the board adjourned.

AMERICAN INFLATION.

American Production and Trade—Short Crops—High Prices—Speculation—Inflation in Values, and Danger Therefrom.

Correspondence London Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The United States has for some time been passing through a period of great prosperity, during which vast amounts of wealth have accumulated, and, as is usually the case under such circumstances, prices have advanced to high figures, and almost everything has been subject to speculation. Recently, while there has been no apparent diminution in the amount of internal traffic or business bustle, there has come gradually stealing over the community a vague impression that the period of prosperity is approaching an end. People feel that it is so, though they cannot tell why and hope it will not be. They point to recent bank and other failures—particularly the Mechanics' Bank at Newark and the Pacific Bank at Boston—as indicating that speculation has produced undue inflation and the customary accompaniments of bad defalcations. They also point to the very high prices prevailing for almost everything—especially food—as a sign that a turning point must soon be reached, and with the downward turn an abatement of prosperity. Whether such will be the case, of course no one can foretell with certainty; but the present seems a very proper period at which a glance can be taken at the actual condition of the United States.

After some seasons of great plenty, the year 1881 brought a period of bad harvests. A winter of terrible severity, protracted far into the spring, was succeeded by a summer and autumn of prolonged drouth. These causes curtailed almost every growing crop. The wheat supply fell off at least one-fourth, and every species of garden vegetables, potatoes, cabbages, and similar food suffered, some crops to the extent of 50 per cent. So great was the curtailment and so high the American prices that the anomaly has this autumn been seen of potatoes, cabbages, beans, and other articles of similar character imported from Europe to America and sold at a profit. Speculation, of course, assisted to advance the American prices; but, whatever the cause, they have gone up, equally with flour, bread, and meats, so that today it is actually costing as much to live as during the most inflated periods of the late Civil War. Yet wages have not advanced, excepting in a few isolated cases, and while there has been generally good employment there have been few strikes, and these usually for special objects and not for more pay. The working classes, however, are compelled to live much closer than heretofore, and as their money nearly all goes for necessaries they have very little surplus to spend in other ways. Among the laboring class, where wages are low, and families usually large, it is becoming a mystery how they can be expected to live during the coming winter, and much distress is feared. This class, made up largely by immigration, has been greatly increased during the past two years by the immense flow from Europe, the tide coming in numbers exceeding any previous experience. Until recently the demands for labor in the harvest-fields and on railways have enabled the authorities at Castle Garden, New York, to provide for almost all the arrivals; but the past month has witnessed a change. There is little work offering now, and the immigrants, who are still coming at the rate of 1,500 a day, often cannot get anything to do.

The declining crops of this year have largely affected the exportable surplus of wheat and cotton, though, of course, this will not be shown plainly until next year; and advancing prices have also gone a great way to make up the deficit in the value of American goods sent abroad. There has, however, notwithstanding these advancing prices, been a marked falling off in the actual value of American exports this year, the decline being something like [illegible] per cent. At the same time, as is very well known, the imports have also declined. These indications are always among the earliest of a change in the prosperous career of this country. Wild speculation, by advancing home prices beyond the figures warranting purchases for European account, has assisted to curtail exports; so that now, in the actual amount of produce shipped, there is not two-thirds as much moving across the Atlantic as this time last year, while the values of exports are usually 20 per cent less. This kind of thing will, if long protracted, curtail the amount of money due to us from abroad, and, therefore, cut off much of the foreign supply of gold and securities that has heretofore gone to make up American profits. The most serious misfortune that has befallen the United States in the harvest, however, is the decline of the Indian corn crop. This is by far the heaviest crop grown, exceeding all the other cereals put together. While the yield of all has declined, yet the loss on Indian corn has exceeded the others. In some places there is not a half crop raised, and taking the country over not more than two-thirds the usual crop of Indian corn has been harvested. In a country where one-half of the population are farmers, the misfortune may be imagined when one-third of the crop is cut off, which is the main reliance of the farm animals. The Indian corn crop is short probably 400,000,000 bushels, and this deficiency has advanced the price to the high point of 70 cents a bushel before the winter has actually begun. The horse, the pig, the cow, and ultimately the farm itself from the curtailment of manures, are the sufferers from this diminution; and its effects will be visible next year in the smaller supply of animals for food, and the deprivation of the farmer's spending money. The cornstalks are the winter food of the cattle, and the corn itself the fattening food of the animal that is to be slaughtered. The American hog, in whose welfare Europe takes so much interest, is little else than Indian corn packed in convenient form for transportation. The hog crop and the beef crop will both suffer from this deficiency, and next year the farmer, and ultimately the whole country, will feel its effects in a variety of ways. The cutting off of food supplies is a matter that cannot be made up by advancing prices, and this decline in our greatest food crop is a most serious loss to the country, and one which, added to the other losses of the harvest, following a period of inflated speculation, must sooner or later make itself felt upon the prosperity of the United States. Yet, whatever may be the ultimate effects of these misfortunes of the harvest, they have not at this time affected the country beyond the great inflation of food prices and the curtailment of transatlantic commerce. There is plenty of trade going; few mercantile failures occur, comparatively speaking (and most of those are traceable to stock and corn gambling rather than to legitimate business misfortune); there is plenty of employment for the people, especially in all manufacturing and inland transportation branches; and a general spirit of cheerfulness. The feeling of evil is apprehensive, and not produced by present actual experiences beyond the high food prices.

The railways can scarcely accommodate the enormous traffic they have to carry, though lower rates make their receipts suffer in comparison with previous years. The coastwise trade by sea is very prosperous—in fact, there do not seem enough vessels to carry the coals, iron, lumber, phosphates, etc., that need transportation from one point to another on the Atlantic seaboard. More coals are being raised from the anthracite pits than in any previous year, and they find, through the prosperity of the manufacturers, a ready market, so that thus far this year about 4,200,000 tons more has been consumed than in the same period of 1880. The iron mills are in full blast and most of them working extra time, with unfilled orders far ahead. More miles of new American railway have this year been laid down than in any previous year. More new vessels have been built, both of iron and wood; while the locomotive and car builders can hardly keep pace with the demands of the railways for more rolling-stock. In fact, while there is throughout a trace of apprehension everywhere, the almost universal report is of great present prosperity, but with steadily advancing prices and as steadily dwindling profits.

In the United States—which is a country of magnificent distances—the leading industry, next to those that are purely agricultural, will probably always be that of transportation. By railway and vessel it employs an enormous capital and a vast army of men, and these are always increasing. The prosperity of the transportation lines is usually an index to the condition of the country, and it cannot be overlooked that, while the railways and shipping may have plenty now to do, a decline of 800,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels of harvest products and of a vast number of bales of cotton and of packages of other products to be carried must tell ultimately on the tonnage of these lines and vessels. It must also be remembered that in recent years, while tonnage has grown enormously on all railways, especially on the through lines from the West to the seaboard, the great transportation problem has been to reduce the charges from the farm to the European market. Wheat is now carried from Chicago to Liverpool by railway and vessel at figures that were thought impossible not long ago. Every effort has been made to cheapen the rates in all details of the route, and the present low figures are maintainable only on the basis of an enormous traffic. By the elevator system, and the bringing of the ship alongside the car, the cost of transshipment is reduced to a minimum. Diminish greatly the amount of tonnage handled, and it will be seen that the railway cannot meet the expense except by reducing dividends and wages, and this process, if necessitated, will soon be felt by the community.

There have recently been some published accounts of advanced through rates, but the alleged advance seems much of a myth. Europe, for a good while to come, may set down the transportation figures from Chicago to Liverpool at about those which for some time past have been prevailing. With a prospectively declining tonnage, freights can hardly advance. But the railway prosperity is not yet tangibly affected, and next year, when this season's reduced crops tell on tonnage, possibly the shrewd managers of our great lines may find some way of making up the difference.

Our railway princes are always fertile in expedients, and they have had plenty of experience of this kind of thing since 1873.

The foreign reader, however, should not make the mistake of supposing that the United States will succumb or even wince very much under one year of bad harvests. We have too great recuperative powers for that. The bounteous harvests of two or three years have left good surpluses in store, and the public are strong financially. They can stand an off-year without much risk, and if it is not followed by a second poor season they will not as a Nation suffer greatly. The only fear is that the vast artificial accumulation of high prices and the speculation resting on its inflation may, with an adverse turn, produce a partial collapse.

A sudden and enforced liquidation may possibly come in many an unexpected quarter, but the country as a whole is strong—stronger, in fact, than at any time since the Civil War. The Treasury contains a vast hoard of gold and silver. The banks, which have within a week nearly all undergone rigid examinations, prompted by the two failures above noted, have come out with clean bills of health, and they, too, have in the past two or three years been accumulating a large hoard of gold in their reserves. The people have hoarded in old stockings, and crocks, and crannies—especially in the rural districts and the South and West—many millions more of gold coin.

It has been this hoarding process that has so steadily yet strangely absorbed the gold coin from general circulation. Good crops first enabled the farmer to pay his debts, and that done, he has since had a surplus of gold to put away. Therefore the United States is financially very strong; and for a good while it has been discharging its debts due to Europe.

Very little comparatively of the National debt is now held abroad, and the money the Treasury has been paying at the rate of eight to ten millions a month for bond redemption in recent years has mostly gone to creditors within the country. Our great railways, both in shares and loans, are largely owned abroad, however, so that transportation returns are as keenly watched in London and the other European centres as they are at the home offices. But the country is really better prepared today to meet and tide over a harvest reverse than at any previous time in its history. With an unprecedented amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the country, and with the knowledge that short crops only affect the export surplus and do not imperil the home supply of food, there is really no margin for serious apprehension. Therefore we shall probably go along in the even tenor of our existence next year, with diminished profits perhaps, and paying continued high prices for our food, but without any very serious economic problems to meet.

How Postage-Stamps Are Made.

Scientific American.

The number of ordinary postage-stamps issued in 1881 was 964,128,440, and the value $24,046,642. The method of printing postage-stamps is as follows: The printing is done from steel plates, on which 200 stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for banknotes. Two men cover the plates with the colored inks and pass them to a man and girl, who print them with large rolling handpresses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation if necessary. The colors used in the inks are ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, carmine yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion, and carmine.

After the sheets of paper on which the 200 stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum arabic is not desirable because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately. They are placed back upward upon a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed between hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons.

The sheets are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course, containing 100 stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating-machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections which fit corresponding depressions in the bands of the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out, and by a simple contrivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders, in which it has been conducted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then by a similar machine the transverse ones. This perforating machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur in 1852, and was purchased by the Government for $20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed in another room, preparatory to being put up in mail bags for dispatching to fill orders. If a single stamp is in any way mutilated the whole sheet of 100 is burned. Five thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than eleven times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting that not a single sheet has been lost during the past twenty years.

KNOWLTON.

A Sketch of the Three-Card Monte Wolf Who Killed His Man Near Deadwood and Had to Go to Jail for It, Cruelly Enough, as He Thought.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 29.—THE TRIBUNE has already published a short account of the trial and conviction of manslaughter of George, alias Harvey W. Knowlton, and also an account of the unprecedented disturbance which the prisoner caused in the court-room on Saturday night. It is fitting in view of the remarkable career of this noted gambler that a short sketch of his career should be given, and for a part of these details your correspondent is indebted to that genial gentleman, Maj. T. H. Whipple, Superintendent of Turtle's Detective Agency, Chicago, and who was here to give evidence at the trial. I say the Major is a genial gentleman; how could it be otherwise after he had spent twenty years upon the staff of such papers as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the New York *Herald*?

Knowlton was brought here last July, but he was no stranger in Yankton then. He formerly lived in Turner County, about fifty miles from here, and used frequently to come to Yankton for supplies. It was on one of these visits that, dressed extremely rough, he displayed considerable money. A merchant noticed this, and he also noticed that two other men had seen the money. As he knew that Knowlton had been talking with these men, he advised the former to beware of them, as they were supposed to be three-card monte men. Knowlton smiled, and said, "he guessed they wouldn't make much out of him." One of the men was Mike O'Neil (Little Mike), one of the most skillful shufflers that ever took hold of the pasteboards, and afterwards Knowlton's right-hand bower. Agricultural pursuits were rather monotonous for a three-card monte man, and Knowlton came into Yankton, where he spent a large part of the winter of 1876-'77 in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. He was accompanied by his wife, who is a rather prepossessing lady. Her maiden name was Rea, and her family are respectable people in prosperous circumstances. They live at Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill., and Harvey W. Knowlton and Miss Rea were married in that county. Just how a nice-looking and respectable young lady could have been induced to take for better or for worse a man of Knowlton's character this deponent sayeth not. And yet Knowlton is a fine-looking fellow—large, tall, broad-shouldered, and well-built. He could pass for a gentleman or a country gawkey, just as he chose; but there seems to be a serpent-like expression to his blue eyes that is not just exactly comfortable. He could probably handle two average men in a hand to hand contest. Knowlton is not far from 40 years of age, and has been married a number of years—long enough, no doubt, to convince Mrs. Knowlton that the "for better or for worse" is pretty nearly all of the latter quality. Still, she has all through this trial, and especially during the rumpus of Saturday night, shown the devotion of a Penelope.

The murder for which Knowlton was convicted, and for which he will be sentenced tomorrow morning, was committed at Fort Pierre, now the terminus of the Northwestern Railway, on the Missouri River, in this Territory. Knowlton and Little Mike were on their way to the Black Hills in April, 1877, and were reaping something of a harvest from the hundreds of adventurers who were traveling toward the same promising gold-fields. Not to go over the details of the murder, Knowlton shot and killed David Rouck, of Minnesota, because he with a number of others asked Knowlton to give back part of the money which he had won from an old man named McKimms. After the shooting Knowlton mounted his horse and galloped away. He stopped at his old home in Turner County, but soon disappeared.

In April, 1878, an indictment was found against him, and the matter was placed into the hands of Maj. Whipple. After much exertion the Major learned the particulars above given in regard to Knowlton's wife's home, and finally succeeded in getting photographs of the couple.

It was many weary months before Knowlton could be heard from; and when information would come that he had turned up in some place it usually happened that he turned up missing by the time an officer arrived. Some time in May, 1880, a telegram was received in Chicago that Knowlton was at Rochelle, but when an officer got there he had been gone just two hours. It was probably at this time that he made his way to Little Rock, Ark., where, it is said, he killed a man; and it was very likely before this that he tried to kill a man of his own calling somewhere in Texas. The fellow's name was McComb or Bird, and he recovered, though the detectives have never been able to get their hands upon him.

Aside from handling cards, Knowlton dabbled successfully in the bogus gold-brick business; and there is afloat a story to the effect that he made some $10,000 at a single haul in this way. At any rate, he has made a good deal of money, as it is stated on good authority that he is now worth at least $25,000.

At Lincoln, Neb., Knowlton was engaged in some kind of a grand larceny or other swindle, and a reward of $200 was offered for his arrest. This information reached the ear of C. H. Dawson, a Constable of Rochelle, Ill., who knew Knowlton, and who does a good deal of professional traveling. On the 2d of last July, while somewhere in Kansas, he learned that the monte man, who was so greatly longed for at several places, was at Atchison, where he had him duly arrested.

Dawson informed the Sheriff that the prisoner was a desperate man, and would make his escape if escape were possible, and asked to have him kept in great security. Knowlton's friends sued out a writ of habeas corpus, but Dawson had taken the precaution to send for the Dakota papers, so that he might be sure to hold his prisoner. The arrest was made on the 5th of July. On the next morning Knowlton was gone—the writ of habeas corpus had prevailed, and that, too, without argument. Dawson was taken sick with diarrhea and could not watch and the Sheriff did not care to, and Knowlton took occasion to crawl out through a hole through which prisoners had escaped just a little before. Though they sought him diligently and with tears yet was he not to be found.

In the course of his travels, which were extensive, embracing all the cities of the Union, he reached Chicago in August of this year. For some reason or other Officer Leonard suspected something wrong when he saw Knowlton with his sachel—in which a bogus gold brick was found—and arrested him and a companion with him. Maj. Whipple telegraphed for Dawson to come up from Rochelle to certify to a certainty that Knowlton was the real George, alias Harvey W. Knowlton, alias H. W. Claxton, etc. When Dawson saw Knowlton the latter didn't care to be seen, and turned his back, but Dawson greeted him with:

"Hello, George!"

"Hello."

"I didn't expect to see you here, George."

"But I am here, all the same," was the laconic reply.

In due time Knowlton was brought to Yankton to await his trial. The evidence against him was strong. But the defense was skillfully conducted, and a strong theory of self-defense was built up. After Mr. Tripp's summing up last Friday, many who had favored a verdict of murder began to talk of an acquittal. The charge of the Court was a fair one, and Knowlton no doubt expected to walk out of the court-room to enjoy a breath of fresh air and the beautiful sunshine of our delightful Dakota weather. When a verdict of manslaughter was rendered he was so disappointed that he lost all self-restraint, and cursed, and swore, and raved like a demon. Knowlton swore vengeance upon Judge Shannon, and when the Judge in closing the court said, "And the jury are discharged," the enraged convict cried out rather cruelly, but wittily, "And so are you!" which was out of place, but not bad, considering that the Administration has just turned a cold shoulder upon the Judge.

Making Him Happy.

Detroit Free Press.

A dumpy, disconsolate looking small boy was leaning against the wall at the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, when along came a tall, raw-boned stranger with about four drinks in him, and said:

"Bu-bubby, do you feel bad?"

"Yes."

"Hain't you got nom-money for Chrismas?"

"No."

"Jus' like me! I'm traveling on my last fifteen cents 'smorning, and it'll be all gone 'fore noon. Going to h-hang up your stocking?"

"No."

"Neither'm I. I haven't got anybody to love me an' put toys in my stockings. Say, do you want a lizzle toy mule in your stocking?"

"Yes."

"So do I, but I won't get one. 'Tiz to be poor—tuffest kin' o' tuff! Say, bub?"

"What."

"There ain't no hog about me. I'm the biggest hearted man in the world. I'll make you happy if I have to sleep in the middle of the road. Here, take that, and this, and this—yes, take it along and be happy."

And he handed out a pint bottle half full of gin, a plug of tobacco, and a dime song book, and as the bewildered boy stood holding them in his hands the donor continued:

"That all—thas all but a cockroach and a pistol, and I'll keep them to make some other boy remember Christmas. Run along, sonny—run home and be happy!"

It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used. See another column.

VOLUME X[illegible] GENERAL N[illegible] 1882 SCHLESINGER AND MAYER NOTICE After Jan. 1, [illegible] March 1, our Stat[illegible] [illegible]son-st. Store w[illegible] 5:30 p. m. daily. GLOVES SCHLESINGER AND MAYER State and Madison Offer in the Glove D[illegible] "At $1.00 A complete asso[illegible] sizes of Blacks, Dark[illegible] EVENING COLO[illegible] "7-Hook Foster La[illegible] French Kid This Glove has a m[illegible] $1.50 Our usual guarante[illegible] every pa[illegible] "LEADERS OF POPULA[illegible] State and Mad[illegible] RUPTURE C[illegible] RUPTURE DR. PARKER—DEAR SI[illegible] EDUCATI[illegible] MORGAN MILITARY A[illegible] BUSINESS CHAS. KAESTNER 303 to 311 SOUTH CUTLERY Cutlery. ADVERTISING Lord, Lloyd & Co.